FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 085

2 May 1985

DISARMAMENT & ARMS CONTROL

Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Issue Communique [TANJUG] BB 1

ALBANIA

Leaders Attend May Day Meetings, Activities B 1

BULGARIA

Zhivkov, Other Leaders Attend May Day Parade C 1
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Comments on Pact Extension [Editorial Article, 28 Apr] C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

May Day Rallies Held in Prague, Bratislava D 1
Leaders Attend Prague Rally D 1
Kapek Opens Rally D 1
Husak Address D 1
Lenart Speaks in Bratislava D 3
CTK Views Reagan's Planned Bitburg Visit D 6
Cultural Delegation Returns From Cuba 1 May D 7
Briefs: Regional Party Changes D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Leaders, Soviets Attend May Day Rally E 1
Tisch Speaks E 1
Stoph Speaks at Berlin 30 Apr Awards Ceremony E 3
Many in U.S. Oppose Official U.S. Foreign Policy [Leuschner] E 4
PRC Culture Minister Zhu Visits Erfurt [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Apr] E 6
'Truce' Between State, 'Underground Church' Seen [Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG 30 Apr] E 6
Afghan Justice Minister Holds Talks With Leaders E 7
Meets With Stoph E 7
Meets With Krenz E 7
Ministers Meet PRC Leaders, Discuss Ties [cross-reference] E 8

HUNGARY

Traditional May Day Parade Held in Budapest F 1
Leaders Review Parade F 1
Kadar Statement F 1
'Antigovernment' Activities in Poland Reported F 2
Varkonyi Pays 4-Day Official Visit to Algeria F 2
Begins Talks With Counterpart F 2
Meets Benjedid, Others F 3
Returns From Algeria F 3
Sarlos, Faluvegi Return From Talks in USSR F 3

POLAND

Party Leaders Celebrate May Day in Warsaw G 1
Jaruzelski Address G 1
Wozniak Address G 3
Solidarity May Day Demonstrations Reported G 6
10,000 March in Warsaw [AFP] G 6
Protest Activity Summarized [AFP] G 7
Urban Comments G 7
Further on Urban G 8
Warsaw TV on Demonstrations G 9
AFP: Walesa's Wife Cancels Italy, Pope Visit G 9
Margueritte Views Pact Extension, Gorbachev Aims G 10
[LE FIGARO 27-28 Apr]

ROMANIA

Development of Key Economic Branches Vital H 1
Bobu, Nicu Ceausescu Address UCY Plenum H 1
Nicu Ceausescu Opens Youth Symposium on Tourism H 2
Exchange of Cooperation Messages With Mongolia H 2
[SCINTEIA 28 Apr]

YUGOSLAVIA

Vlajkovic Delivers May Day Speech in Subotica I 1
Reportage on Visit of Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega I 3
Received by Sukrija I 3
Bilateral Relations Discussed I 4
Ortega on U.S. Sanctions [AFP] I 4
100 Cuban Advisors Leaving I 5
Cooperation Program Signed I 5
Talks With Djuranovic; Departs I 6
Vojvodina Daily Opposes Term Autonomism I 7
[Cetnik in DNEVNIK, 21 Apr]

NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD301342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1149 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Stockholm, April 30 (TANJUG) -- All governments, participants in the CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe), should contribute to the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe, and, to this end, they were understood to make joint efforts.

This is stressed in a joint communique issued here today after the close of a two-day meeting of the foreign ministers of neutral and nonaligned countries, CSCE participants.

The communique welcomes the U.S.-Soviet arms limitation talks, but it also says that the international situation, in spite of certain improvements, continues to be characterized by constant tensions.

The ministers reaffirmed equal significance and permanent value of all sections of the Helsinki final document. They voiced content that the 10th year of the signing of the document will be marked this year at a high political level. They stressed that the observances should greatly enable the further incentives to have all the provisions in the final document enforced.

The ministers pointed out that the Stockholm conference affords a good chance for all participating states to jointly open up a process whose first stage would cover negotiations and adoption of a host of mutually complementary measures towards the fostering of trust and security, and with the aim of reducing the threat of military confrontations in Europe.

The character of such measures, as is underscored in the communique, bears out the participating countries' duties not to resort to threats or uses of force mutually as well as in international relations in general.

LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY MEETINGS, ACTIVITIES

AU011333 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Tirana, May 1 (ATA) -- On occation of May Day, the day of the international solidarity of the working people, meetings, rallies and other activities were organized in all the districts of the country. On this May Day our working class and the entire people honour with profound respect and gratitude the unforgettable memory of the life and brilliant deed of the beloved and glorious leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. In these rallies it was manifested powerfully the boundless love for the party, the determination that in steel unity round it, the Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia in the lead, to march always forward on the road of socialism, to make Albania more beautiful, stronger and more prosperous as our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha wanted it.

The miners of Valias in the capital came to this festivity full of achievements, resolute to realise successfully the new objectives they have set in support of the revolutionary drive "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha". They extracted 4,500 tons of coal over the four month plan and pledged that until the end of the year they will deliver 15,000 tons of coal more.

At the rally organised here attending were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the party committee of the district, Foto Cami, the Secretary of the General Council of the TUA [Trade Unions of Albania] Idriz Dhrami and other comrades.

Greeting those present, Comrade Foto Cami spoke of the life and brilliant and immortal deed of our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, of the greater mobilisation at work on the part of the working people of the capital, who turning their grief over the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha into strength, are working with revolutionary spirit to realise the tasks of this year ahead of schedule.

With realised and overfulfilled tasks in all indexes came to this May Day the workers and specialists of the "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine, initiate of the revolutionary drive "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha".

At the rally organised on this occasion present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and director of the combine Llambi Gegprifti, the member of the Central Committee of the party Pilo Peristeri and other comrades.

Those present were greeted by Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, who spoke of the figure and brilliant deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great mobilisation of the working people of the combine who are realising rhythmically the tasks thus implementing their revolutionary drive to put into life the very valuable teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Then, the president of the General Council of the TUA, Sotir Kocollari handed over the banner of the central commission of the socialist competitions given to this collective.

Such rallies were also organised in the "Stalin Textile Mill, in "Dinamo" plant, in the "Ylli i Kuq" agricultural enterprise in Kamez, in the "Josif Pashko" building material combine in the brick combine, in the capital.

" " "

Hundreds of oilmen and inhabitants of the Stalin city gathered in a grand rally on occasion of May Day.

Attending were also the member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Lenka Cuko, and leading cadres of the party and power in the district.

Comrade Lenka Cuko and the leading cadres of the party and power in the district paid visists to families of vanguard workers.

The working class and the entire working people of Vlora District have scored fresh successes on this May Day. About 40 collectives have realised the tasks of the four month plan ahead of schedule. The collective of the "Ernst Thaelman" tin combine in which grand rally was organised on occasion of May Day, claims distinction.

Attending the rally were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Manush Myftiu and other comrades.

In the name of the Central Committee of the party, those present were greeted by Comrade Manush Myftiu, who pointed out the great sorrow that overwhelmed the party and the entire people over the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha, on the new impetus at work noticed everywhere in order to score fresh successes in all the fields and wished them a happy May Day.

" " "

The working people of Fier District came to this May Day with new achievements to carry into effect the tasks set by the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Present in the meeting organised with workers of the "Gogo Nushi" nitrate ammonium plant, the plant of the oil processing and the heat power station was also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and First Secretary of the district party committee Comrade Pali Miska.

" " "

The metallurgists, geologists and miners of the town of Rubik in Mirdite District looked forward to May Day, resolute that they will realise all the objectives that have set to themselves recently in support of the revolutionary drive "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha".

In the rally organized here attending were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Qirjako Mihali.

Comrade Qirjako Mihali greeted those present in the name of the central committee of the party.

Solemn meetings were organised also in other workers' centers in the district.

" " "

The working class of the District of Shkoder, in the rallies and meetings organised on occasion of May Day, manifested once more the ardent love for the party, its determination that with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver in the mind and heart will carry forward the victories achieved.

In the meeting organised with working people of the workshop of vehicles and the automobile park of goods present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Besnik Bekteshi.

Comrade Besnik Bekteshi greeting in the rally, pointed out the determination of the working class and the entire people to march always on the road of the party, to carry ahead the brilliant deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Comrade Besnik Bekteshi attended also the meeting organised in the sector Shtoji i Ri of the "Perlat Rexhepigz" agricultural enterprise.

Builders, fitters, specialists and cadres of the big project F light in Koman, which bears the name of the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha gathered in a rally yesterday.

" " "

Korca of the ancient traditions of the workers communist movement, where the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha learned, lived and worked looked forward to May Day, chin up and chest out. Almost all the collectives have realised ahead of time the tasks of the four month plan first quarter of the year.

A meeting was organised in the "Raqi Themeli" goods partk. Attending it were also the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Vangjel Cerrava.

Those present in the rally were greeted by Comrade Vangjel Cerrava.

" " "

Such activities were organised also in other districts of the country. The outstanding collective in the realisation of the tasks of the first quarter were given red banners of the central commission of the socialist competitions.

Messages were sent from the rallies to the Central Committee of the party, in which the working class and the entire people pledge that with the teachings of the party and of Comrade Enver in mind and heart they will march non-stop on the road of socialism.

ZHIVKOV, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY PARADE

AU011817 Sofia BTA in English 1724 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 1 (BTA) -- Today the Bulgarian workers, together with all progressive people in the world, festively marked May 1 -- the day of the workers and of the international solidarity of the workers.

Thousands of representatives of the working class, of the working intelligentsia and of the students took part in the impressive parades held in all larger towns of this country in which they gave expression to their active support for the policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and to their resolution to defend the achievements of their free labour and the peaceful future of their fatherland.

With the self-confidence of masters and of direct participants in the management of the production process, the paraders carried slogans and placards with reports of their great achievements and with promises for scoring new achievements in their work in the year before the Congress. They accentuated on the wide introduction of the achievements of the techno-scientific revolution, a task outlined by the 12th Congress of the BCP and specified at this year's February plenary session of the CC of the BCP.

From their stand on the "Georgi Dimitrov" Mausoleum in Sofia Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and the other party and state leaders greeted the paraders.

This year's May Day celebrations of the Bulgarian workers passed under the sign of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. With many slogans and cries the paraders gave expression of their great appreciation for the heroism of the Soviet Union and of the numerous victims who saved mankind from fascism.

Scanning: "BCP-CPSU", "Friendship, cooperation, integration", the Bulgarian workers confirmed their support for the course towards all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR.

Today the Bulgarian people once again manifested their will for the consolidation of the socialist community and their international solidarity with all peoples struggling for social progress, liberty and independence.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON PACT EXTENSION

AU300959 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial Article: "Unshakable Union of Creative Work and Security"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact member-states have unanimously and in a sovereign manner extended the term of their political-defense alliance for another 20 years. Adopted at a meeting of highranking party and state leaders from the seven European socialist countries, this interstate decision consolidates the exceptional and irreplacable role of the Warsaw Pact Organization as a basic peace factor in contemporary international relations.

The Bulgarian people ardently hail the participation of the delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, in the meeting, and unanimously approve the historical document.

By signing the Warsaw protocol, the first leaders of the member-countries made a remarkable contribution to their unshakable alliance by creating the most favorable conditions for the construction of the new system; for guaranteeing the inviolability of our borders and the permanence of the existing, post-war territorial realities;land for foiling any attempts against the sovereignty, independence, and revolutionary achievements of the peoples of the socialist community. The essence of the socialist interstate alliance as a new international political-defense organization, unprecedented in history, which has set for itself the goal to not only serve the interests of a group of countries but also the cause of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, was confirmed in an impressive manner at the Warsaw meeting. This is why the Warsaw decisions are not of a regional, but rather an international character, in conformity with the aspirations and efforts of the socialist community and those of all other nations.

As an actual triumph of the collective mind, of collective willpower, and of collective actions, the Warsaw meeting demonstrated the incomparable superiority of the socialist international relations, under which the political-defense organization of the Warsaw Pact member-countries represents an alliance of fraternal peoples, an alliance in the name of peace, and not an alliance of threats, attempts, and aggression against other countries and peoples. This became apparent also from the unanimously expressed readiness of the leaders of the seven European socialist states to pave new roads for the elimination of the danger of war, which is growing due to the fault of imperialism, to reduce the sharp edge of confrontation between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This also became apparent from the agreement confirmed in Warsaw to simultaneously disband the two alliances by adopting a first specific step in this direction: disbanding their military organizations.

The lack of response of the other side to this constructive initiative, however, justifies the decision of the Warsaw Pact member-states announced in the joint communique: As long as NATO exists, they will preserve and strengthen their military defense alliance in order to guarantee a reliable security for the member-states, to stimulate their close and active cooperation on the international scene, and to play a vanguard role in the struggle of the peace-loving, progressive, and democratic forces trying to prevent a worldwide thermonuclear disaster.

In his remarkable speech delivered at the festive reception, following the closing of the meeting, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, convincingly summed up the basic initiatives of the peace program adopted by the USSR and the other fraternal, socialist countries: space must not become a new source of military threat; no offensive space weapons should be developed and the existing antisatellite systems should be destroyed; and an agreement for a drastic reduction of nuclear arms should be achieved by working simultaneously for the full liquidation of nuclear weapons. The path toward the implementation of these efficient and promising proposals can begin by a simple and natural step -- namely, by freezing the nuclear potential of both alliances. In addition to this, the Soviet leader announced that the socialist states, along with the former proposal on the reduction of offensive strategic weapons, are ready to accept even greater mutual reductions, naturally under the conditions that the arms race should not be extended to outer space and that outer space should cease to be an object of imperialist aspirations for world domination.

The declaration that the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-countries are not striving for superiority on earth or in space, that they are not competing to raise an even higher nuclear barrier, sounded solemn and convincing. However, the warning that they will not permit a disruption of the military-strategic parity, that in case the preparation for "star wars" continues, they will have no other alternative, but to adopt reciprocal measures, including the strengthening of offensive [napadatelni] nuclear weapons -- sounded as convincing and as serious.

Unfortunately, the goodwill confirmed by real deeds on many occasions did not meet good-will on the other side. The joint conclusion was reached in Warsaw that the Geneva negotiations, which evoked so many hopes, are not progressing easily, and that despite the broad international response in support of the unilateral moratorium adopted by the USSR on 7 April regarding the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other, reciprocal measures, the United States and NATO have not shown any restraint regarding the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The peoples will undoubtedly welcome the readiness expressed in the Polish capital by the communist and workers parties, by the parliaments and governments of the Warsaw Pact member-countries to continue in the future the struggle to eliminate the nightmare of nuclear madness. Once again they frankly declared that only the stopping of the arms race on the earth and the prevention of transferring this race to space can open the path to disarmament and to the renovation of the most promising process in postwar international relations: the process of detente and cooperation. The forthcoming 10th anniversary of the remarkable Helsinki forum is an appropriate opportunity for new actions in this respect.

Loyal to their Leninist line of foreign policy, ready for a peaceful dialogue with other states and peoples in the spirit of confidence and on the basis of equality and equal security, the participants in the Warsaw meeting launched a realistic appeal: that all peoples and states, all peace-loving forces may join their efforts in order to stop the world's falling into a nuclear abyss.

Warsaw is a hero city, a martyr-city: Its streets note the resultant destructions of wrath and sorrow and of uprising and defense. The monuments of this city recall the eternal self-sacrifice of the innumerable Soviet and Polish sons and daughters, who did not wait for the great day of victory they longed and suffered for, but who, with the supreme self-sacrifice of their own lives, contributed to its achievement.

We recall the following statement made by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, at the time of the meeting, a statement full of reverence and deep emotion:

"We feel special respect and gratitude for the peoples of one socialist state in particular, the USSR. Its Army extinguished the fire of the crematoriums in Maydanek and Auschwitz, and saved the inheritance of European culture by defeating the Hitlerite empire of death."

On the shore of the quiet spring waters of the Vistula, the representatives of our peoples became the exponents of the peoples' innermost gratitude for the incomparable contribution of the Soviet country to the defeat of Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism. They expressed the peoples' gratitude for the USSR's contribution to peace and to our peaceful construction in the 4 decades that have elapsed since the end of the war.

The European socialist countries can declare to the world: "No one has been forgotten; nothing has been forgotten!" We will never allow the martyrdom of an insulted and humiliated Europe to be repeated!

The seven European socialist states confirmed in Warsaw that they have assumed a fateful responsibility: to defend life, to preserve peace today and tomorrow, to save the material and spiritual civilization of mankind from the destructive radiation of a thermonuclear holocaust. Prolonged for another 20 years, the pact of their alliance represents a guarantee for the hopes of millions of people -- the earth will meet its 21st century in peace!

MAY DAY RALLIES HELD IN PRAGUE, BRATISLAVA

Leaders Attend Prague Rally

LD011022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpt] The Czechoslovak people are celebrating Labor Day for the 40th time in peace today. The May Day rally in Prague's Letna Square is being attended by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and Republic president; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee candidate members; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretaries; Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat members; and other party and state representatives.

Kapek Opens Rally

LD011026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0658 GMT 1 May 85

[Speech by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Prague CPCZ Committee Chief secretary, opening May Day rally in Prague -- live]

[Text] Esteemed people of Prague, comrades: On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Prague by the Soviet Army, I cordially welcome you to the traditional rally celebrating May Day. Allow me to welcome equally cordially a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, and the CSSR Government led by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. [applause]

The festive address at today's rally will be delivered by the head of the delegation, Comrade Husak, whom I shall now ask to take the floor.

Husak Address

LD011015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 1 May 85

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and Czechoslovak Socialist Republic president, at May Day parade in Prague -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends, and foreign guests: Allow me to extend heartfelt greetings to all of you who are attending today's May Day rally in our capital city, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government, as well as on my own behalf. We sincerely greet millions of our fellow citizens who have assembled today under May Day banners throughout our country.

May Day celebrations this year are being held in the spirit of the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the glorious Soviet Army. In a short time we shall be commemorating together with the entire progressive world the historic day of victory over fascism, a day which also paved the way to profound revolutionary transformations and socialist perspective for our nations, a path toward a new free life. We shall never forget that it was the USSR and its army which brought peace and freedom to our country, that it was the USSR which, in the antifascist coalition of nations, played the decisive role in the defeat of fascism and the victorious conclusion of World War II. [applause]

We take this opportunity to reemphasize the vital importance of our friendship and alliance with the USSR, which we shall always protect and develop as a great revolutionary gain of our nations. [applause] From our May Day rally we send warm comradely greetings to the fraternal Soviet people and their glorious Leninist Communist Party. [applause] We sincerely greet the people of the other socialist countries coupled with wishes for further successes in our common endeavor of socialist construction, in strengthening unity and all-round cooperation among our states and nations. [applause]

We recall the brave struggle of our people, who in both domestic and foreign based resistance, in the Slovak national uprising and the May rising of the Czech people, made an honorable contribution to their own liberation and to the defeat of fascism. We commemorate with great respect the heroic deeds of the Czech patriots, who during the first days of May 40 years ago, made significant contributions to the antifascist struggle of our nations behind barricades in Prague and in other towns and villages [applause]

Our socialist presence is testimony that the Czechoslovak people, having learned from the experiences gained in difficult struggles for their national and social liberation, decided 40 years ago in favor of a correct path. Under the guidance of the CPCZ they further developed the legacy of the national liberation struggle and transferred their homeland into an advanced socialist country, into a common and happy home of our fraternal nations and nationalities.

Dear fellow citizens, on the occasion of today's Labor Day we pay high tribute to the great working and public activity, which has developed throughout our homeland in honor of the glorious days of May of this jubilee year. We can say with justification that we are approaching the 40th anniversary of our liberation with a positive balance sheet in fulfilling the program set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. Czechoslovakia is, in the mid-eighties, a state that is stable both politically and economically, whose people enjoy a high living standard, and which has a firm international status. It provides firm securities of life and social guarantees to working people as well as favorable conditions for their comprehensive development. I want to sincerely thank millions of our working people, workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia, women, young people -- all, who by their everyday honest work contributed to the good results achieved. [applause]

Dear friends, we have created a good base for further progress. At the same time we do not conceal in any way the fact that we have not succeeded everywhere in our endeavours as we would have wished -- and, indeed, as we could -- and that there are various shortcomings in a number of sectors which must be overcome more vigorously. The main thing ahead of us now is to successfully fulfill this year's plan and thereby the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan at all work places, to honorably discharge the tasks set before us by the 16th CPCZ Congress. Our ability to set out, at the 17th CPCZ Congress next year, for the next 5-year period, and for the longer term, new, higher aims of the development of our society in the interest of the ever fuller satisfaction of the working people's needs, will depend on this.

Comrades, the conditions in which we are realizing our plans are profoundly influenced by international developments.

The present situation in the world has been complicated considerably due to the militaristic and aggressive forces of imperialism. These forces have begun to rely on the policy of confrontation and achieving military superiority. They are striving to shift the arms race into space. This policy poses a serious threat to the security of nations and to life on our planet. The most urgent task of all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces is to step up efforts to preserve peace, to reduce international tension, to avert the threat of nuclear war, and to bring about concrete disarmament measures. Peace initiatives and practical steps taken by the USSR, the CSSR, and other socialist states, which provides a realistic base on which to resolve the most burning problems of the present-day world, show a positive route toward thse goals. This was again demonstrated convincingly by the important proposals set forth recently by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev,CPSU Central Committee general secretary. We welcome this new peace initiative and fully support these proposals. [applause]

In our foreign policy we shall continue to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security, the development of relations between states on the principles of peaceful coexistence, and the support of all peaceful, democratic, and progressive forces in the world.

Esteemed comrades and dear friends, we are honorably fulfilling the ever living legacy of the national liberation struggle and of the glorious 9 May 1945 victory in the present feat of socialist construction. With confidence in the creative forces and talents of our people, in firm alliance with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, we shall proceed further along the road of building an advanced socialist society, along the road of peace and progress. [applause] May our creative work contribute to the well-being and happiness of our people and the wealth and beauty of our socialist homeland. [appluase] Long live May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working class, working people, and all progressive and peace forces. [applause] Long live the unbreakable friendship and alliance between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people and friendship with the other socialist countries [applause] Long live the CPCZ. Long live peace. [applause]

Lenart Speaks in Bratislava

LD011532 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] A feature of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army was today's May Day rally in Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak SR. With pride in their great feat of peacefully building socialism, the citizens of Bratislava demonstrated that the ideals which gave birth to our freedom and present-day socialist life are a living and inexhaustible stimulus in their efforts for the further comprehensive development of Czechoslovakia.

The May Day celebrations took place in Slovak National Uprising Square and symbolized the heroic struggle of the Slovak nation for its freedom and independence. The participants at the rally greeted with tumultuous applause and cheering Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary; Peter Colotka, CPCS Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak Socialist Republic premier; Miloslav Hrushovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and CPSL Central Committee secretary; Viliam Salgovic, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak National Council Chairman; and the following CPSL Central Committee Presidium members:

Jan Janik, Elena Litvajova, Ludovit Pezlar, Gejza Slapka, and Miroslav Valek; Bohus Travnicek, CPSL Central Committee Secretariat member; CPSL Central Committee department directors; Slovak National Council deputy chairmen; Slovak deputy premiers; and Slovak Socialist Republic Government Ministers; by Fedor Gulla, Slovak National Front Central Committee deputy chairman; and representatives of political parties and social organizations of the National Front. Also present on the rostrum were other members of our political and public life, consular missions, the Czechoslovak and the Soviet Armies, and representatives of the working people.

The rally was opened by Gejza Slapka, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and Bratislava City CPSL Committee Chief Secretary.

The festive address was delivered by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, who said:

[Begin Lenart recording] Esteemed comrades, esteemed fellow citizens, and dear people of Bratislava: As we do every year, we have once again gathered for this May Day parade in order to celebrate the results of honest work and to demonstrate our affinity with the working people throughout the world, with those who are struggling for freedom, peace, and social progress.

Forty years ago, when the most horrific and bloody war was drawing to a close, our Bratislava was already free. People breathed and walked freely for the first time in a May Day procession and began with uplifting feelings and great resolve and selflessness to build a new life, a new world. It was the glorious Soviet Army that paved the way by their heroic struggle, sacrifices, and victories to this new life for our people. It was the sons of the great Land of Lenin who brought us the long sought freedom. This is why on this glorious occasion our first and warmest greetings go to the fraternal USSR, its great people and its wise guiding force -- the CPSU. [Applause and shouts of "the USSR"] We extend our particularly heartfelt greetings to those who contributed to victory both at the front and at the rear. We congratulate the USSR on this significant jubilee and wish them fresh successes in perfecting the advanced socialist society. We also greet fighters against fascism in other countries. The national liberation movement, which brought about the collapse of the colonial system, underwent and is undergoing a new upsurge. We manifest ou complete support to the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin American, which are fighting against imperialism, and for freedom, independence, and social progress. [applause and chants of "long live peace"]

Our solidarity goes to the working class and all working people in their struggle against capitalist exploitation and for democracy and social justice; it also goes to the communist and workers' progressive parties and organizations, the vanguard of this struggle.

Comrades, there were and indeed still are, however, forces in the world that oppose progress and the will and interest of nations. The most reactionary circles of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, in pursuit of vast profits of multinational monopolies and in an effort to achieve the world domination, would like to halt mankind's progress and reverse the tide of history. This is why they give support to reactionary antipopular regimes and ignite and maintain flashpoints of tension. They grossly interfere in the internal affairs of independent states and wage undeclared war against Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and other countries. They link their militaristic policy with social revenge against progressive and democratic forces; they link it with West German revanchism aimed at revising the just state borders in Europe.

And since it is the USSR that constitutes the main obstacle on their path toward enslaving the world, their hatred is directed primarily against it and other countries of socialism. They are plotting a crusade against it, and the space weapons' program, which would enable the warmongering U.S. Administration to strike first without fear of punishment, is directed both against the socialist countries and the whole world.

In this situation the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States are important. They are to pursue a jointly set objective: not to begin an arms race in space, halt it on the earth, and set about to radically reduce nuclear weapons, with the final aim of their total elimination. Only very recently we witnessed another manifestation of goodwill by the USSR. Comrade Gorbachev, Central Committee general secretary, submitted to the United States new proposals concerning space weapons and along with this he unilaterally declared a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles.

How does the U.S. Administration react? It continues to insist on the space weapons program regardless of the security of nations. In order to deceive nations it has described this plan as some kind of a defensive system allegedly aimed at the destruction of weapons and not people. This is, however, a big lie, an outrageous sham. On their part the issue is nothing else than a new offensive system against the USSR, the gaining of space trump cards in order to intimidate and blackmail the whole world. To carry out such plans would mean the end of the process of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons; it would mean the speeding up of the uncontrollable arms buildup and would push the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

This is why the appeal issued by the WPC to stop an arms buildup in space and to ensure the success of the Geneva talks is so accute and urgent. Backing this demand are numerous movements, organizations, nations, realistically thinking circles and governments. Nonetheless, it is necessary to further step up the struggle for this end. It is necessary to ensure that space remains free of weapons and that is serves the good of mankind.

Our place, too, comrades, the place of Czechoslovakia, our Slovakia and Bratislava is in the common front, on the side of peace and progress. We greet all people in the world who are waging the struggle for peace. From this rally, too, we raise out voice and call "Down with Reagan's space weapons plan" and reiterate our full support for the USSR and its stands, which it champions in the name of life and peace. [applause and shouts of "Long live peace"]

Esteemed friends: 3 weeks ago, when we were commemorating the great day of the liberation of our city, we realized more than ever before how much Bratislava had changed. As our Slovakia is undergoing revolutionary changes and becoming a country with modern industry, efficient agriculture, and flourishing culture and education, so, too, is Bratislava undergoing a radical transformation. It is becoming a true metropolis, the heart and soul of Socialist Slovakia, which we love. By building an advanced socialist society we are developing and further improving the results we achieved during the past four decades.

We are gladdened by the fact that the working people of Bratislava, too, are sharing in the good results. Work teams, who are increasing both quality and effectiveness, who produce better and newer consumer goods at lower costs, are doing the right thing. We pay tribute to the collectives of (?Beska), Slovnaft, and others, who made progress in increasing profitability. Collectives in engineering works, in agricultural procurement enterprises, in Bratislava dairies, as well as in other plants where they recorded decline instead of growth should be more vigorous in their endeavors.

On this festive day let us all make a resolution that in the struggle for quality and profitability we shall shift to a higher gear, fulfill on schedule and in good quality this year's tasks, and create good conditions for the start of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Let us combine our forces in the struggle for higher discipline and better relations between suppliers and their customers, between workshops that cooperate with each other and between coworkers at every place of work. Let us be tougher and more implacable toward those who design, manufacture, and offer low-quality goods as well as toward those who want to profit undeservedly from shortages of goods. Let us endeavor to promote good relations of comradely help and cooperation among people, deserved respect for the elderly, and support and protection for those in social needs. Those who do otherwise do so in contradiction of the requirements of an advanced socialist society.

We are, shall be, and must be in ever sharper conflict with slackers, loafers, with those of corrupting influence; speculators, thieves, and hooligans; as well as bureaucrats, braggarts, and passive individuals who are indifferent to shortcomings. Each conscientious citizen and manager has a place in this struggle; let everyone make his own contribution to the common cause; let everyone give support to the bodies and institutions which are, and must be, in the forefront of the struggle to strengthen law, order, and discipline.

Esteemed people of Bratislava, comrades, dear fellow citizens: May the recollection of the first spring in freedom in Bratislava continue to warm and inspire us; may thousands of heroes in the struggle for freedom find their followers in the broad front of fighters for high quality and effectiveness for an advanced socialist society. [applause]

Long live May Day; glory to the hard working people of our native Slovakia and its capital, Bratislava. [applause and shouts "Long live May Day"]

Long live our Socialist Czechoslovak homeland; long live the leader of our people, the CPCZ. [applause and shouts "Long live the CPCZ"]

Honor and glory to our liberators. [appluase and shouts "With the Soviet Union forever"]

May the brotherhood between the nations of Czechoslovakia and the USSR grow in strength; may peace prevail the world over. [applause and shouts of "friendship"] [end recording]

Following Comrade Lenart's speech the traditional May Day procession of working people and youth began in Bratislava. It was a spontaenous demonstration of the resolve of the citizens of the city to contribute to the fulfillment of the general line of the construction of an advanced socialist society, worked out by the 16th CPCZ Congress, as well as the successful accomplishment of the last year and the whole of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

CTK VIEWS REAGAN'S PLANNED BITBURG VISIT

LD301201 Prague CTK in English 1040 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 30 (CTK correspondent) -- The program of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's forthcoming trip to Europe seems to be clear but less clear are the political consequences that his European trip might have at home and abroad.

Reagan's participation in the meeting of the seven major capitalist counries already now seems to be a marginal matter and the meeting is expected to take place amidst traditional disputes and efforts of U.S. allies to free themselves of the U.S. dictate and political and economic dependence.

It was the U.S. President's decision to visit a cemetery of soldiers who fought in the Hitler army and participated in the killings of millions of people in concentration camps that caused an uproar not only in the USA but elsewhere in the world. At the cemetery at Bitburg there are not only the graves of soldiers who Reagan claims were "victims of the Hitler regime" but also those of SS-men. The president allegedly at first "overlooked" this fact but in spite of it does not intend to change his itinerary. Contrary to the U.S. President, the majority of U.S. citizens are in principle against his visit to Bitburg, they believe he should go to the graves of the real heroes of the struggle against fascist Germany. The President, however, intends to pay tribute to those who fought for the interests of Hitler Germany and the significance of this cannot be reduced by his decisions to pay a brief visit to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.

While objectively considering Reagan's motivation for visiting Bitburg, incomprehensible at first sight, the fact must not be forgotten that in the 1930's there were many extreme rightists in the USA who wanted the USA to side with Nazi Germany and wage war against the USSR, or at least to remain neutral.

With his ostentatious tribute at Bitburg, President Reagan will only show that he is not on the side of those who fight against militaristic and revanchist forces in the FRG but on the contrary that he is on the side of all staunch anti-communists who try at all costs to delete from the memory of the present generations all the horrors of the era of Hitler Germany and deny the importance of the wartime alliance of the USA and other Western countries, and the Soviet Union.

CULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA 1 MAY

LD011032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpt] The Czechoslovak delegation led by Federal Deputy Premier Matej Lucan, returned today from Cuba where they attended the Days of Czechoslovak Culture. At the same time almost 70 Czechoslovak artists, who represented our socialist culture on the island of freedom from 24-29 April, also returned to Prague.

BRIEFS

REGIONAL PARTY CHANGES -- The 18 April session of the Bratislava CPSL Committee elected Stefan Rybar member of the Secretariat and secretary of the Bratislava CPSL Committee and "recalled Pavol Lomen from his party functions in organs of the CPSL Committee." Prior to his election, Stefan Rybar was leading secretary of the CPSL committee in Bratislava's second district. Rybar, who was born in 1939, is a graduate of the CPCZ Central Committee's Political College. [Summary] [Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 19 Apr 85 p 1 AU] A plenary session of the East Bohemia Regional Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, held in Hradec Kralove on 13 April, "released "Vladimir Hrubes from the post of chairman of the East Bohemia Regional Committee of the Socialist Youth Union. The plenum then elected Milan Bukac as new chairman. [Summary] [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 15 Apr 85 p 1 AU]

LEADERS, SOVIETS ATTEND BERLIN MAY DAY RALLY

LD010822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0706 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 1 May (ADN) -- On the stroke of 0900 from the town hall, the combat demonstration of the workers from the GDR capital on 1 May began today in Berlin. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership were welcomed on the VIP rostrum in Karl-Marx-Allee with wild applause and cheers. The cordial greetings and congratulations on the international combat day and public holiday of the working class were conveyed by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Executive of the FDGB. As in Berlin, the May rallies in many other cities and towns of the GDR are characterized by preparations for the 11th SED Congress and the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people.

Together with Erich Honecker, the following were on the main rostrum: members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohuls, Werner Felfe, Herbert Haeber, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer.

Present were leading representatives from other parties and mass organizations; the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR; Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in the GDR; Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration; and other high Armed Forces members. On both sides of the rostrum were meritorious workers, veterans of the workers' movement, and foreign trade union delegations. Chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party Hans Kleven was also among the guests.

Tisch Speaks

DW010809 East Berlin Television Service in German 0700 GMT 1 May 85

[Speech by Harry Tisch, SED Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Central Executive Council, opening May Day demonstration on Karl-Marx-Allee in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin, dear friends and comrades, dear foreign guests: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Central Executive Council, and the National Council of the National Front, I convey to you cordial greetings and congratulations on 1 May, the traditional international militant day and holiday of the workers class and of all working people. [applause]

This May Day is especially significant. Throughout the world it is a day of commemoration of the time 40 years ago when the most horrible of all wars -- World War II unleashed by Hitlerite fascism -- came to an end. On 1 May 40 years ago, the thunder of guns was still reverberating, but thanks mainly to the heroic struggle of the USSR, the main force of the anti-Hitler coalition, the days of fascist tyranny were numbered. Joy and optimism swept through all the peoples and through the best forces of our people who had fought against fascism within and outside Germany and who had survived the Nazi prisons and concentration camps.

When the soldiers of the Soviet Army hoisted the red flag of victory here in Berlin 40 years ago, this sign also heralded the liberation of our own people from Hitlerite fascism. The act of liberation by the USSR gave us the opportunity for a new beginning, and we have consistently made use of this opportunity. The existence of our socialist GDR testifies to this before the entire world.

Comrade Erich Honecker expressed the ideas and feelings of all our people about the historic act of liberation by the Soviet peoples when he stated: Though time may pass, we will always remember and honor the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Thus, dear people of Berlin, on this May Day 1985 we repeat: Thank you, Soviet soldiers. Thanks to the Soviet people and their glorious Communist Party. [applause] At the same time, our gratitude goes to the German antifascist resistance fighters and all fighters against war and fascism throughout the world.

Dear comrades and friends, we observe the 1985 May Day at a time when world peace is again seriously threatened. In their quest for world domination, the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism intend to carry the arms buildup into space as well. They are forging a cosmic sword by which heaven and earth could be turned into hell. The main lessons of World War II and the legacy of antifascism are more topical than ever now to merge all forces into a world-wide coalition of common sense to prevent a nuclear catastrophe for all mankind. Peace is our socialist GDR's state doctrine, which is based on the broad approval of our country's citizens and all forces of the National Front of the policy of our Marxist-Leninist party and their great confidence in this policy.

Thus, the powerful demonstrations throughout our republic today are inspired by the unshakable desire that war must never again emanate from German soil. In firm fraternal alliance with the USSR and moored in the community of socialist countries, the GDR in the center of Europe actively contributes to the safeguarding of peace. We unanimously support the results of the meeting of the supreme representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states. It remains our concern to further strengthen with all our power the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries.

At a time when particularly the negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva will determine the direction of the world's development, the active efforts of the peoples, of statesmen and politicians, and of the broadest circles are indispensable for a change for the better. The GDR fully endorses the new Soviet peace initiatives that Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, just recently introduced. When negotiations on disarmament are in progress in Geneva, one should at least desist from further increasing armaments, as the USSR proposes. This opportunity must not be missed. May the United States react to this in a positive way. This could only promote successful negotiations.

In harmony with all forces of goodwill in the world, to eliminate tensions and allow recuperation, we demand a stop to the arms race -- no militarization of space, reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, and disarmament in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security.

Dear comrades and colleagues, the course of the main task in economic and social policies, which conveys to all working people the experience that good work is worth while, continues to demonstrate its great mobilizing force. In all GDR bezirke, and especially in the capital, socialist competition waged under the slogan "High performance for the well-being of the people and for peace -- forward to the 11th SED Congress" has broadly and vigorously developed. Many work collectives have exemplarily increased -- particularly in April -- their efforts to attain the goal set for the 40th anniversary of liberation and victory of surpassing the plan targets by more than an extra day's output.

The successful solution of the tasks set for the preservation of peace [as heard] and labor productivity and for the reduction of production input and costs is being continued under the competition upsurge especially through new technologies and a high level of product innovation. Good progress is being made on the road of comprehensive intensification of production.

The best work collectives include the Berlin electrical project, planning and appliances production combine, the Berlin underground construction combine, the Piesteritz agrochemical plant, the Wilhelm Pieck combine in Mansfeld, the [words indistinct] Schwanebeck VEB LPG's of the Maxwalde cooperation group, and many other collectives from industry, the construction sector, agriculture, trade, transport, the health sector, and the branches of science, culture, and education.

Dear people of Berlin, our city is a great construction site. Through all that is built and renovated, our capital of Berlin gains another a better quality of life year after year; it becomes more beautiful and more attractive. People thoughout the republic are very diligently working to organize the developed socialist society. For this we express our gratitude and recognition to all blue and white collar workers, LPG peasants, cultural workers and intellectuals, members of the National People's Army and of the other protective and security organs, and young people of our country.

With pride in what we have jointly created and imbued with the optimism that is innate in the revolutionary workers class, we proceed toward the 11th SED Congress. The year that still separates us from this great event is one containing great demands on ourselves -- a year of new and higher performance criteria. However, we can note even now that it is also a year of new, great, and effective initiatives for the comprehensive strengthening of our GDR. What we attain in the fulfillment and over fulfillment of the performance targets under socialist competition in the period ahead of us will create the real starting basis for the decisions that the 11th party congress will make on the further organization of the developed socialist society in the GDR. In awareness of the political dimension of this competition, may everyone give his best to score results in preparation for the party congress, and this means for the well-being and happiness of our people.

Dear comrades and friends, we reaffirm our solid alliance with all those on our planet who unerringly advocate peace and social progress. Our special greetings to to the peoples in the country of Lenin and their vanguard, the CPSU. [applause] Our indestructible fraternal alliance is the best foundation for the further advance, and for socialism and peace. We greet our comrades and all the working people in the fraternal socialist countries. In the spirit of proletarian internationalism, we also feel allied with the fighters for national and social liberation, and we stand on their side in solidarity. For peace and socialism, forward to the 11th SED Congress. Long live the first of May. [applause]

STOPH SPEAKS AT BERLIN 30 APR AWARDS CEREMONY

LD302219 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 30 Apr (ADN) -- This year the first of May is wholly characterized by the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people. This was stated by the Deputy GDR State Council Chairman Willi Stoph, member of the SED Politburo and prime minister, on Tuesday in Berlin. Stoph was speaking at an event at which personages, collectives, and enterprises were awarded high state honors on the occasion of 1 May.

This was, above all, an occasion to tie more closely the unbreakable friendship with the country of Lenin, which has become a matter dear to the heart of several generations of the people of the GDR, Willi Stoph said.

"We will reaffirm this friendship with new deeds for peace and socialism. At the side of our liberators, at the side of the country that has shown itself to be the flagbearer of human progress on the path to socialism, the knowledge of the secure future of our Republic is also assured."

But it has to be noted with concern that 40 years after the smashing of fascism peace is again threatened by the most aggressive imperialist circles. In such a situation it is all the more important to do everything for peace.

More than ever it is now important, the prime minister continued, to proceed with comprehensive intensification of the economy. This would guarantee the high growth in performance necessary for continuation of the sociopolitical program.

"At the same time, we are not losing sight of the tasks for securing the frontiers of our country and protecting of the socialist gains of the people. In this we continue to count on the Warsaw Pact, which has shown its worth over 3 decades and in which the states of the socialist community unite their forces."

MANY IN U.S. OPPOSE OFFICIAL U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

DW301135 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly international review]

[Excerpts] It does not happen very often that the chronicler has the good luck to comment, all in the same week, on a number of foreign-political events between which there exists a certain inner connection, and seldom is this connection as obvious as it is today. The international celebrations devoted to 8 May, the meeting in Torgau 40 years afterwards, the case -- or must it be called -- the drama of Bitburg, the 10th anniversary of Vietnam's liberation, the Nicargua vote in the U.S. Congress, and the extension of the Warsaw Pact -- all this is linked by May threads.

There has been Torgau and it actually was much more than a nostalgic meeting of war veterans. It was a moving avowal for the future. If one recalls that a huge propaganda apparatus has tried for decades to destroy the spirit of Torgau, that is the possibility of cooperation between the USSR and the United States, then it is significant that the remembrance of the anti-Hitler coalition is still very alive in at least part of the American public. There is reason for hope because this idea, which is so self-evident to us, is gaining a stronger foothold again in the United States; for example, 15 governors have now declared, in 1985, the day of the meeting on the Elbe Riber a national remembrance day.

There is Bitburg, the antipole to Torgau, to which official Washington itself has decided to go. I do not have the time to cite everything that for about 3 weeks now has upset the American public in kind of an uprising of conscience. However, never before have both houses of Congress demanded in such an insistent way a change in the planned program of the visit.

Was it a blunder? No, DIE ZEIT wrote, this was no blunder; it was according to plan. What is behind it is a conception of history guided by pure usefulness. But what is useful? It obviously is not useful to remember the joint struggle against the fascist war and lessons learned from it. It is not useful to recall that regardless of all differences, capitalist and socialist states can cooperate. However, it is useful to forget all this, including the fact that the SS was convicted as a criminal organization at the Nuremberg trials.

This at least does not bother Mr Dregger. What bothers him is that the American deputies and millions of American citizens are worried about this visit to Bitburg. However, Mr Dregger once again reiterated, over the weekend, that 8 May was a day of catastrophe for him. Consequently he and his ilk must regard Torgau and also President Mitterrand's commemoration of the Nazi victims at the Struthof concentration camp as a catastrophe.

Things certainly are not as simple for the United States -- regardless of 40 years of anticommunism -- as they are for the Dreggers, because there has also been Vietnam. You remember, dear listeners, that tomorrow it will be 10 years ago that this war came to an end. "Saigon is free" was the song sung with enthusiasm everywhere at May Day rallies in the GDR; and "Saigon is free" and "the war is over" was shouted with joy by millions and millions of people everywhere in the world, who had fought for this day -- also and not the least in the United States, where the aggression in Vietnam had split the country into 2 camps. Sixty thousand GI's were killed in action in this war and hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese people died. The dirty war of the United States, it was called at the time. Since then official propaganda has tried many things to push away this dirty war instead of coping with it. What a parallel to similar efforts surrounding 8 May.

However, this attempt has been only partly successful. The remembrance of the 10th anniversary of Washington's defeat has become the second big issue, next to Bitburg, for the American public. Opinion polls have shown that 70 percent of Americans are still of the view that it was wrong to wage this war. Never again another Vietnam, the majority of the Americans continue to say, although during the last few weeks the government has made intensive efforts to create sort of a stab-in-the-back tale. Had congress at the time been more generous in the allocation of war funds, it was said, then everything would have been different.

This biased historical account was aimed at the forthcoming vote in the U.S. parliament on the $14 million in aid for the Somoza gangs in Nicaragua. It did not work; the vote was lost and remembrance of Vietnam played no minor part in this, American newspapers write. It was a bitter defeat for the government, not because of the $14 million, which can be easily procured by the CIA through obscure channels. It was a defeat because the government wanted to win Congress over for a policy whose consequences might entail another Vietnam. For the time being this attempt has failed. It does not remove the threat to Nicaragua, but it obstructs the Pentagon in advancing its war plans any further.

It is presumably still too early to integrate all this correctly -- the vote, the renewed discussion about the lessons of Vietnam, the excitement about Bitburg, and the revival of the spirit of Torgau -- into the overall picture of events in the United States. Contradictions have burst open, but up to now it is by no means the spirit of Torgau that is determing the policy of official Washington.

Mikhail Gorbachev has pointed out in Warsaw that the first round of the Geneva negotiations has been very difficult. There was no effort by the United States to respond to the USSR's accommodating proposals. One adheres to the "star wars" plans regardless of the opposition that also exists in one's own camp, in the NATO camp. Only recently the French president was speaking of the threat of a new arms race in the event that space is militarized. Those ruling in the United States are still far away from any preparations for a coalition of reason. It is obvious that because of this the Warsaw Pact must be extended [Words indistinct]

To be sure, we are not the inventors of Europe's partition into military blocs.

We have not been the ones who have tried for such a long time to destroy the spirit of Torgau and replace it with the spirit of NATO. Our offer to dissolve the two military blocs is as valid today as it was 20 years ago. As long as this offer is being rejected, the Warsaw Pact will remain. This is an unalterable fact.

PRC CULTURE MINISTER ZHU VISITS ERFURT

AU300830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Erfurt (ADN) -- The PRC delegation headed by Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, which is visiting the GDR, on 25 April visited the Thuringian Bezirk city of Erfurt. During a tour of the city sights, the guests informed themselves about the restoration of historical buildings in the city, which is over 1,200 years old. The guests were particularly interested in the current use of old bourgeois residences as cultural and educational institutions, for example as an art gallery or children's and youth library. The minister and his entourage also visited a modern housing area in the north of the city. In the cultural and recreation center of the residential district they acquainted themselves with the multifaceted possibilities of amateur art activities.

'TRUCE' BETWEEN STATE, 'UNDERGROUND CHURCH' SEEN

AU301214 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 30 Apr 85 p 1

[Kurt Seinitz dispatch]

[Excerpts] East Berlin -- Last week when all GDR papers prominently featured the photograph showing Honecker together with the pope, a sarcastic remark spread very quickly among the people here: "Karl Marx called religion 'the opiate of the people,' thus Hony [as published] is now in the opium den."

In the past few years things have somewhat changed in the GDR. In their old-age, Honecker and his regime have become slightly more easy-going. The SED regime's struggle against the ideological competition of the church has been replaced by a kind of truce, which is still continuing after the preparations for Luther Year in 1984.

Not that the church has become "harmless." Next to the West German television service the church continues to be the strongest opposition force in the GDR. But the regime realized that, while it focused for years on the struggle against the "drug" that Karl Marx had in mind, the other drugs -- the real ones -- were causing more and more damage among GDR youth. The new phenomena in the GDR are railroad stations and other public places full of drunk, howling youngsters, and even school children.

While in earlier years public demonstrations by young Evangelical Christians and other citizens' initiatives under the motto "Create peace without arms" were dispersed with brute force by police, today a compromise reigns: No activities in the streets, but in return you may have your leeway within the churches.

An exhibit in a young people's church in Leipzig about hunger in the world, which was set up by young people, is devoted to the motto: "Armament kills -- even without war." And above all the exhibits the emblem of the Chirstian peace movement in the GDR is displayed: "Turn swords into plowshares." Only a few years ago police in the streets hunted down bearers of badges with this "antistate" slogan. Meanwhile, the peace movement has been crowded back into the churches, and there it is being left more or less alone.

However, new conflicts are in the offing: Within the church, young priests are behaving rebelliously toward the "compromise-minded" old ones.

NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG met with one of these young priests who was critical of the regime and who described how he joined the evangelical "underground church," which calls itself the "Church of Jesus of the Sermon on the Mount." He says: Our official church leaders made foul compromises with the government. But in our state there are developments about which the church cannot and must not remain silent, but must raise its voice -- such as, for example, the militarization of public life. As far as I am concerned, the bow was overstrained when the state security service forbade me to deliver a funeral sermon at the grave of a 13-year-old boy who had committed suicide. The numerous young victims of the pressure to achieve high performances and of school stress may only be buried 'quietly' in our country."

I wonder if state security will soon come and get this young priest? But this method has also changed in the past few years. Most of the colleagues of this critical priest have already been deported to the West....

AFGHAN JUSTICE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

Meets With Stoph

LD291649 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN) -- On Monday in Berlin GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph and Muhammad Bashir Baghlani, the minister of justice and the attorney general of Afghanistan praised the high level of relations between the GDR and Afghanistan and their dynamic development. They stressed the joint responsiblity for strengthening peace of both states, which are at important junctures in the struggle against the arms buildup and the confrontational policy of the most aggressive circles of imperalism.

Willi Stoph spoke about the initiatives for strengthening the socialist state -- which the workers of the GDR are undertaking in preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people -- as well as of the 11th SED Congress, and about the support for peoples struggling for peace, national independence, and social progress. He affirmed solidarity with the people of Afghanistan and condemned the undeclared war being conducted against Afghanistan by the imperialist and reactionary forces.

Minister Baghlani stressed the efforts of his country to reduce tensions and to achieve a political solution of the situation concerning Afghanistan. In this context, his government had friendly answers to all questions related to the region, and was ready for direct negotiations with the neighboring states.

Meets With Krenz

DW011900 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, today held talks in Berlin with a delegation of the Justice Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] led by the minister and attorney general of Afghanistan, Muhammad Bashir Baghlani.

The guest passed on the brotherly greetings of Babrak Karmal for Erich Honecker, which Egon Krenz cordially reciprocated on Erich Honecker's behalf. Egon Krenz informed Minister Baghlani about the comprehensive initiatives of the workers of the GDR in preparation of the 11th SED Congress. He reaffirmed the unrestricted solidarity of the GDR with the people of Afghanistan in their struggle for national independence and sovereignty.

Muhammad Bashir Baghlani spoke of the solution of the tasks of the April revolution and the related consolidation of revolutionary legitimacy, this was taking place under conditions of undeclared war and being waged against the Afghan people by imperialism and the reactionary forces it was supporting. The interlocutors praised the fighting alliance between the GDR and the DRA as on expression of the brotherly solidarity in the struggle for peace and social advance. GDR Justice Minister Hans-Joachim Heussinger, Klaus Sorgenicht, director of the State and Legal Matters Department of the Central Committee of the SED, and the Ambassador of the DRA in the GDR, Mohammed Shafiq, also attended the meeting.

MINISTERS MEET PRC LEADERS, DISCUSS TIES

For XINHUA English coverage of the PRC meetings between GDR Minister of Post and Telecommunications Rudolph Schulze and PRC leaders, and between GDR Minister of Chemical Industry and Chairman of the GDR side of the GDR-China Economic Committee and PRC officials, see the Eastern Europe section of the 26 April China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TRADITIONAL MAY DAY PARADE HELD IN BUDAPEST

Leaders Review Parade

LD011355 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The traditional May Day parade, attended by some 250,000 people, has been held in Budapest. The parade was viewed from the grandstand by Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar, and several other high-ranking party and state leaders.

Kadar Statement

LD011327 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0859 GMT 1 May 85

["Statement" by Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, from the grandstand of the May Day parade in Budapest on 1 May, introduced by reporter Laszlo Rapcsanyi -- live]

[Text] [Rapcsanyi] We greet you, Comrade Kadar, warmly and respectfully. Please, tell us how you are and what sort of ideas occupy you on this enchanting but windy May Day?

[Kadar] Well, the weather is indeed cool, it is far from ideal. However, the self-assured, cheerful, enormous Budapest parade marching past in front of our eyes shows the entire world how our people celebrate the great, international day of the working class, the day of solidarity, May Day.

We recently celebrated the 40th anniversary of our liberation. We have had our party congress, which showed the direction to be followed. The main goals of this program of national construction have been adopted by the PPF National Council. It is on this road that we turn to the people, asking them to support our policy and resolution, the unbroken continuation of the construction of the developed socialist society, in the National Assembly elections and in everyday work alike.

A few days ago in Warsaw we signed the extension of the Warsaw Pact, thereby definitely strengthening the security of our people and contributing to the preservation and strengthening of the peace of Europe and the world.

With all this in mind, I would like on this day to warmly greet, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and on my own behalf, our working class, our cooperative peasantry, our intelligentsia, and our entire working people. The only message I can give is that we have a good program, it appears that we possess the determination, our people are united behind the goals -- thus, what we need is work, steadfastness, better work, and we can look with confidence towards the future.

I wish every compatriot of mine, the sons and daughters of our people, the families, and the large collectives good health, good work, and success in this work. Finally, I thank the means of mass communications that have been able to convey this atmosphere to the entire country and the world, showing the way in which we celebrate. Once again, I especially greet those who are participating in the parade in Budapest and in the country. Thank you very much.

[Rapcsanyi] We wish you a good holiday and good health and strength, Comrade Kadar, for your weighty and responsible tasks.

'ANTIGOVERNMENT' ACTIVITIES IN POLAND REPORTED

LD012038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Millions of people througout the world have been celebrating May Day. The participants of rallies and demonstrations expressed their faith in peace. In the Western countries, participants of these actions demanded a reduction in unemployment and a strengthening of workers' solidarity. On events in Poland, our Warsaw correspondent Jozsef Laszlo reports:

[Laszlo] Antigovernment groups tried at several places in Poland to disrupt May Day processions, but your correspondent can state on the basis of his own findings in Warsaw that in the Polish capital, for instance, it was not a mood of crisis that was characteristic. About a quarter of a million people took part in the central festivities; at the same time there were about 7,000 people attending the counter-demonstration organized by underground groups. This procession was dispersed by the police without the use of force.

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban also announced at his afternoon press briefing that antigovernment groups made attempts in every major town and at many smaller settlements. In Gdansk, for example, between 400 and 500 people infiltrated the official procession and then sat down in order to block the way. Police removed them, Urban said. To the question about the number of injured, he replied that he did not believe that anyone had been injured.

According to provisional figures, about 40 people were arrested in the entire country, among them Kuron and Jaworski, advisor and a former leader respectively of the one-time Solidarity organization. At the same time, as reported by Polish television's newsreel, about 7 million people participated in May Day festivities in Poland.

VARKONYI PAYS 4-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO ALGERIA

Begins Talks With Counterpart

LD272107 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Algiers, April 27 (MTI) -- Foreign Minister Dr. Peter Varkonyi arrived in Algiers Saturday morning on an official visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria on the invitation of Algerian Foreign Minister Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, and was met at the airport by his counterpart. Present was Dr. Bela Havasi, Hungarian ambassador to Algeria, and Mohamed Mechati, Algerian ambassador to Hungary.

The Algerian foreign minister gave a luncheon in honour of Peter Varkonyi, and official talks on current international issues and Hungarian-Algerian relations opened in the afternoon

In the evening Peter Varkonyi held talks with Selim Saadi, minister of heavy industry, on bilateral industrial cooperation. Hungarian Ambassador Dr. Bela Havasi gave a reception in the honour of the visiting politician.

Meets Bendjedid, Others

LD301839 Budapest MIT in English 1417 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Algiers, April 30 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi paid an official visit to the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic April 27-30 on the invitation of his colleague Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

Peter Varkonyi met President Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front (FLN). The Hungarian foreign minister met Rabah Bitat, president of the National Assembly and member of the FLN Political Committee, and Zituni Messaudi, member of the CC and minister of light industry. Peter Varkonyi held talks on two occasions with his host Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. The talks of the foreign ministers took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding. The ministers established with satisfaction that since President Chadli Benjedid's visits to Hungary last year the contacts of the two countries have developed favourably. There are good opportunities for further expansion of the mutually beneficial economic cooperation and its expansion to new areas.

The foreign ministers discussed topical questions of the international situation and established that the positions of their governments were identical or close to each other on the questions discussed. They agreed that further efforts were required to ease the international tension and avert the dangers threatening peace.

Returns From Algeria

LD302055 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Hungary and Algeria have positively appraised the fact that bilateral relations have recently increased between the two countries. At the talks, which ended in Algiers today, further cooperation was also discussed. Peter Varkonyi has returned from Algeria.

SARLOS, FALUVEGI RETURN FROM TALKS IN USSR

LD262033 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 26 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and speaker of parliament, who had paid a visit to Moscow on the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, returned to Budapest on Friday.

Istvan Sarlos held talks with Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and first vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and met Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and Avgust Voss, chairman ofthe Soviet of Nationalities. In cordial, comradely spirit the parties informed each other on legislation in their parliaments, and topical tasks in the development of the economic management system. They surveyed parliamentary relations and discussed international issues of mutual interest.

Budapest MTI in English at 1016 GMT on 27 April adds that Lajos Faluvegi, Hungarian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and national planning office president, also returned from Moscow on Friday, where he held talks with Nikolay Baybakov, Soviet deputy prime minister and state planning committee chairman, on the coordination of national economic plans for the period 1986-1990.

PARTY LEADERS CELEBRATE MAY DAY IN WARSAW

Jaruzelski Address

LD011310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0802 GMT 2 May 85

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at May Day celebration in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Comrades and citizens, inhabitants of our capital, Warsaw: We meet together, as every year, in closed ranks. Today, under the red banner, tens of millions of people throughout the world are walking with us. They are demonstrating their will for peace, for work, for justice.

This year's holiday has special significance in Poland. We are celebrating the anniversary of the 1905 revolution. It covered broad tracts of our land: Lodz, Warsaw, the Dabrowa Basin, many other towns, many factories, farms, and schools. Eighty years have passed, too, since the memorable day when, not far from here, on Jerozolimskie Avenue a workers' May Day parade came up against bloody force. Conscious of its power, the working class entered the arena of history in the struggle for its social and national rights. People's Poland had its origin not as a favor from the participating powers, not conferred by a master, but in the suffering and action of our people, in the internationalist ideas of the proletariat. That road was long and hard. The threshold of the revolution aiming toward socialism was only crossed 40 years later. The year 1945 brought the irrevocability of historic solutions: the freedom of the homeland, its just borders and, at the same time, fundamental reforms, a new form of government for the state.

The unforgettable manifestation of May Day 1945 in Teatralny Square was a symbol of the triumph of life over death, of hope over despair, of progress over obscurantism. Some 40 years ago a sea of ruins lay despairing around the place where we stand today, concealing the ashes of the fallen, the shot, the burned. Today, with emotion, we bow our heads before the victorious, invincible Nike. Socialist Poland erected this monument to national rebirth: an everlasting reminder of our defeats and the symbol of our historic success.

Dear fellow countrymen, 4 decades ago the criminal empire of the Third Reich was breathing its last. Victory Day was approaching. The greatest, most sinister power ever to have been created by international imperialism was overthrown.

The USSR made the decisive contribution to its crushing defeat with its heroic Army and its great people. Thanks to this, a new balance of power, a new political and territorial shape for Europe was born, together with the establishment of peace. The Polish people contributed an immense sacrifice of blood to that cause. We came from over the mountains and rivers, from burned-out villages and starving cities, from the battle-grounds of the underground army and from the barricades of Warsaw; through Lenino and Narwik, Siekierki and Falaise; fighting from the first to the last day of the war on all anti-Nazi fronts we brought the white-and-red flag to Berlin. We pay homage to the known and the nameless heroes who fell on the historic roads to victory, to liberation, to the socialist future of the homeland; to those who fought, who suffered, who were killed; to all veterans of the struggle and of labor, who put an immortal part of their selfless toil into the building of the reborn people's state.

Today various forces are trying to distort history, to insult Poland. Some pay homage to the butchers of the SS; others hurl hateful slanders at our nation which are meant to hide the shameful pages of their own past. The goal is one and the same: to rehabilitate the persecutor and to humiliate his victim.

This is the only morality today's imperialism can afford.

Comrades and citizens: We are moving along the road of the ninth congress. We will not allow a return to the distortions of socialist idea and practice. But the time of unrest, anarchy, and division has also passed, never to return. There is no lack of difficulties. Their weight sometimes is crushing. They are often felt by those whose hard-working lives were spent in the difficult years of postwar reconstruction: old-age pensioners and people who have had a hard fate. The party has this painful awareness in its blood. Nothing has been neglected, so that their lives may be made easier, together with economic progress.

But let us look in another direction too. Let us consider how much better the atmosphere in which we are celebrating May Day today is than it was a few years ago. What great work we have done, how much calm and hope has come to Poland, and, at the same time, how much more we are still capable of. What great tasks face us in the coming 5 and 10-year period. With joint effort, pooling our forces, we are capable of carrying them out, of guaranteeing the country's successful development. Work at every worker post, agricultural post, and intelligentsia post, productive and effective, honest and well-organized, valued and justly paid according to results -- this is the primary condition for life in Poland to get better and better.

This is the most profound aspect of the socialist reforms; the lever of further consolidation of democracy, self-government, and the citizens' participation in government and management.

The worker's voice resounds; the absolute majority of honest people demand the suppression of crime, of living at other people's expense, of the audacity of hooligans and various kinds of adventurers. Our party, the people's authority, must listen to this voice and will listen to it. Let those who complain that some of the penalties under our law are to be made more severe go to the working class, to factory work forces. Let them explain in public that there should be understanding for those who are to blame for the waste and bad management; that the parasite should be let off work; that there should be leniency toward the thief and compassion for the hooligan. The party -- because it is a workers party in its essence, guided in its work by a workers' nonabstract sense of justice -- sees it as our inalienable duty to strengthen the role of the working class, to shape interpersonal relations according to its humanist standards and expectations.

On May Day we send greetings to the work forces throughout the whole country; to workers and technicians, engineers and economists, pioneers of technical and organizational progress, trade union and self-management activities.

We greet the farmers -- the hard-working inhabitants of the Polish countryside, the builders of the country's self-sufficiency in food. The road into the future requires more and more modern knowledge, creative work, and bold improvements -- the honest education and upbringing of the succeeding generation. This is the patriotic duty of the intellgentsia. We greet the brave soldiers of the Polish People's Army, who watch night and day over the safety of the homeland's borders. We greet the functionaries of the people's state, who are fighting crime and strengthening the rule of law which is identical for everyone, in the social interest. We send warm thoughts and words of recognition to the aktiv, to veterans, to all members of the PZPR, the force which leads and serves our nation. We greet the allied parties; the nonparty members of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebrith; all our fellow-countrymen, honest working people.

We think with special warmth of the millions of Polish young people. You are the generation of the great socialist opportunity. Take it with all your energy, all your talents, for your and the homeland's indivisible benefit.

Comrades and citizens: The inviolability of the results of the victory over fascism and the great goals of peaceful coexistence and international security and cooperation are served by our recently extended political and defense alliance, the Warsaw Pact. It bears the name of our heroic capital. It symbolizes the desire for no European city to ever share the tragic fate of Warsaw. In the name of peace, Poland is demonstrating today against the imperialist policy of nuclear missiles and the arms race in space. It condemns the dirty methods of pressure, of blackmail, of restrictions. We express profound solidarity with people of all races and nations who are fighting in so many capitalist countries for freedom and progress, for the right to work, for peace and socialism.

We send greetings to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people, our tried and tested friends and allies. We wish new successes to the parties and peoples of the fraternal socialist states. We sent warm words to the communist and worker parties, to the working people of the whole world. Long live our homeland, the PPR! Victory to peace and socialism! Long live 1 May! [applause]

Wozniak Address

LD302039 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1655 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Speech by Marian Wozniak, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee and member of the Politburo, at May Day concert in Warsaw's Palace of Science and Culture -- live]

[Text] Comrades and citizens, esteemed members of the diplomatic corps, esteemed guests: Tomorrow is May Day, a labor holiday, the international day of workers' solidarity. In accordance with a 100-year old tradition, May Day marches will take place throughout the world. As always, they will testify to the fraternal class bond linking all people who strive for social justice, progress and socialism, for the consolidation of peace.

Our party Central Committee Politburo has called upon the working people of the whole country to celebrate May Day in a fitting way. Warsaw workers, farmers of our voivodship, the intelligentsia, veterans of struggle and labor, youth, members of reborn trade unions, activists of workers self-management, party members and non-party people have warmly responded to the appeal.

We are convinced that mass participation in May Day demonstrations by all who cherish the ideals of national accord will favor the process of socialist renewal. Tomorrow's march in Warsaw will demonstrate the unity of the working class and working people from our towns and villages: It will be an expression of support for consistent implementation of the line of the ninth party congress. It will reflect the proud history of the revolutionary struggles of the Polish working class: the united-front demonstrations of the interwar period, the rich tradition of the Polish left, the reconstruction of the country from the war damage. It will also recall the rich traditions of honest workers' toil and will restore the noble place for values important to us, values we wish to hand over to our successors.

Those who have been brought up to respect solid and ambitious work can see in May Day recognition for their involvement and devotion.

Civic-mindedness, activeness, and an exemplary attitude to tasks, to one's own work are particularly valued today. We will solve the present problems effectively and successfully and create conditions for speedy development if we can speedily improve the quality of work and its organization, and increase productivity to the proper level.

Life has not spared us difficulties and troubles; they still affect very many families, accompany our work, and influence living conditions.

The policies pursued by the party and the efforts made by the state authorities aim to resolutely solve these problems -- keeping in mind the working people above all and their aspirations -- and to solve them jointly with the working people, since there is no other way to do so. We have declared a resolute struggle against wrongdoing in all its manifestations -- in the moral, political and economic spheres -- against attitudes of hopelessness and helplessness, against recurrent bouts of indifference and arrogance, against lack of trust in the future. We wage this battle consistently and we will continue to do so.

The struggle against political and ideological opponents is an important part of this battle. This is because it is precisely these sources that produce a great deal of evil that pushes Poland into the wilderness. The public increasingly and more extensively is aware of this truth. Those that are capable of thinking and of being critical, those that link their life and activities with socialist Poland, rather than with alien lands or someone else's colors, will easily notice what the manipulations of foreign and homegrown enemies of socialism consist of and what they are about.

Belief in people and trust in people -- this is the basis of the party's activities. We are certain that this policy will yield good results, since it is already doing so. The party's program is based on national accord and on struggle for socialism, on dialogue with all those that accord precedence to the problems of the nation and fatherland's good over differences in world outlook.

However, let the enemies of socialism harbor no illusions that they will be capable of changing the path of development of our statehood and social life charted by history.

Comrades, since its inception, we have seen the May Day holiday as an expression of the noble ideas of internationalism, of the links among working people on all continents in the struggle for the better world that they aspire to build. The May Day holiday symbolizes the sum total of what the nations create in their own countries in the spirit of this aspiration, linking it with what requires unity on a supranational scale, unity eloquently reflected in the slogan "Workers of the world unite!"

The deed of October 1917 was born of proletarian unity. The same unity gave birth to the community of socialist countries. The breath of freedom, under which colonialism fell to pieces, awoke the peoples and breathed new life into them by inspiring them with hope.

Currently, the socialist countries are embarking on a new and very important stage in their development. The first socialist country, the USSR, is embarking upon a historic task of further improving a developed socialist society. Making fuller use of the benefits of the system and of the achievements of science and technology, further improving the forms of socialist management in accordance with contemporary requirements, the USSR is working to accelerate social and economic progress. The preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, materials published on this subject, and the discussion that is now underway outline the detailed scope of these intentions.

The friends of the Land of Lenin throughout the world, and in particular the builders of socialism in all countries of the socialist family, know that the implementation of this program will be of decisive importance for the cause of socialism and communism in the world. This is confirmed not only by our ardent hearts but also by our sober-minded thoughts. Thus, for us Poles this is of direct and great significance.

We ought to appreciate the opportunities this provides for our socialist construction, proof of which is provided by our long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR. These opportunities, if they are supplemented with good solid work, with the well-organized and productive efforts of Polish workers and peasants, and with the creative thoughts of the Polish intelligentsia, can ensure that we not only arrest and eliminate the increasing gap that separates us from countries with which we were holding our own until not so long ago, but can also help us register more dynamic progress in the homeland. Let us remember that our children and grandchildren will not forgive us for delays in the development of the country.

Sometimes it is suggested that we look at the ideals and practice of socialism through the prism of failures and the effects of voluntarism and the mistakes which we expose and ourselves reject. This is a manipulative method dictated by hatred for socialism and by anticommunist obsession. In the history of mankind there have never been aspirations or achievements not accompanied by human error. However, it is not this facet of these aspirations and achievements that reflects the true and full value of social movements.

One can see their real importance in achievements, in what they have built and accomplished. This is why we examine the greatness of socialism not only from the perspectives of all the socialist countries and the achievements they have made for their own nations and for the fate of mankind.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerism which is linked to this year's 1 May holiday nicely brings into relief the historical greatness of socialism. Socialism, you see, embodied in the heroic struggle of the Soviet nation, made the main contribution to smashing this greatest threat to mankind and took the main brunt of the war and paid for victory with the greatest sacrifices.

Today, when we return to the days which were full of heroism and glory and which saved Europe and the world, we also rediscover the values, so necessary today, of international cooperation, trust, and agreement, values which go beyond the differences in the various political systems. The anti-Hitlerite coalition created an example of cooperation which today could effectively prevent a nuclear catastrophe, consolidate peace, and ensure for mankind the opportunity to overcome the afflictions tormenting it.

The Leninist policy of cooperation and peaceful coexistence of nations, and the initiatives based on it, are like the hand of the socialist world outstretched toward the West. The hand must not be rejected.

Comrades and citizens, since the memorable May of 1945 we have been living in peace, surrounded by friends, in alliance with them, within safe borders. However, the threat to peace continues. The outrageous plans to pay homage to the fallen SS-men during the visit by the U.S. President to the FRG well illustrates the kind of forces mustering for a new crusade. The aim of the West, particularly of the present U.S. Administration, to achieve military superiority over the USSR has dangerously increased tension in the world.

In recent months, careful statements have appeared about the improvement of the international climate in connection with the disarmament talks, and such statements are more welcome to us. With the force of all arguments, and with all our feeling, we declare ourselves for lasting peace, for international cooperation because peace is not only one of the ideals for which socialism struggles, it is also like the air we breathe.

These words have particular importance in Poland and in Warsaw.

They are confirmed by the colossal suffering of Poles during the war years, by 6 million human beings, by the cruel experience of the annihilation of Warsaw, and by the unprecedented toil in its restoration.

This is why Poles have always been and will always remain staunch spokesmen for the defense alliance of the Warsaw Treaty, which a few days ago was necessarily extended for the peace and security of the peoples. We are glad that we were able to host leaders of the allied parties and states. Thirty years ago the treaty was the response of socialist states to the unfriendly turn made in the postwar policy of Western countries, which speedily departed from the objectives and principles guiding the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

Past decades have demonstrated that the Warsaw Treaty has been a positive factor in current international relations; it has become a moving force for deep and favorable transformations in the postwar world, chiefly as the main factor in maintaining peace on the European Continent and in preventing nuclear aggression.

Speaking about the importance of the treaty, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that it is an expression of our firm will that the primary right of man, the right to live in peace, will be successfully secured. [applause]

Poles support these words because we see in the Warsaw Treaty an unfailing guarantee of peace. Slowing down the arms race and taking real steps toward arms reduction, particularly nuclear arms reduction, is today the central problem of international relations, and the main issue for the fate of the world and its peoples.

The Soviet proposals for an arms freeze constitute an important step on the road toward detente. The newest initiative was the unilateral moratorium announced by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles.

This Leninist policy inspires us with hope and enjoys the invariable support of our society. Esteemed guests, to mark the occasion of the May Day holiday, we convey from this hall cordial greetings to the working people in the fraternal capitals of our neighbors: Moscow, Prague, Berlin, and all the capitals of socialist countries. We greet all people who love peace throughout the world.

We have traversed a lengthy path. We have no need for optimism or show; nor do we need to gloss over issues of today and tomorrow. What we do need is confidence, and we have it. Everyday practice confirms that the tasks drawn up by our ninth party congress will be implemented. We will reaffirm this conviction yet again in our May Day parades. Let us all meet together in the parades: members of the party and those who are not members, members of the ZSL and the SD, all who hold dear socialist Poland, all who are united in the struggle for the good of the Poles.

Long live May Day! May peace and socialism win! [applause]

SOLIDARITY MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

10,000 March in Warsaw

AU011319 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 (AFP) -- More than 10,000 slogan-chanting supporters of the banned Solidarity union demonstrated through Warsaw today in a march held to counter the official May-Day parade.

The demonstration was started by a few hundred Solidarity loyalists carrying banners following the celebration of mass at the grave of murdered priest Jerzy Popieluszko at the Church of St. Stanislas. Two hours later the crowd had swollen to 10,000 people of all ages, despite the presence of large numbers of militia and riot police. The marchers dispersed peacefully.

Another counter demonstration in Gdansk led to scuffles with police, who fired tear gas and drew truncheons, when a breakaway group of about 500 solidarity faithfuls tried to join the official parade.

Meanwhile at the official march past here, head of state General Wojciech Jaruzelski said in a speech that he was determined "to prevent deviation from socialist ideas and practice." He said "the time of tension, anarchy and rupture is over."

Protest Activity Summarized

AU011901 Paris AFP in English 1853 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 1 (AFP) -- Demonstrators battled militiamen in several cities across Poland and two of the country's top dissidents were arrested today as thousands of supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union took to the streets for May Day.

Witnesses in Gdansk, where Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was prevented from attending demonstrations by the security forces, said a Solidarity supporter was badly injured in an hour-long street battle between militiamen and 3,000 demonstrators outside the former headquarters of the union. They said the demonstrator was knocked over by a militia vehicle after he had thrown stones at it, and was then beaten up by security police. They added that a militiaman was struck by a stone and attacked by demonstrators before being taken away in an ambulance. Militiamen cleared the street by hosing demonstrators with water cannons and mounting a baton charge.

In Poznan, in the west of the country, anti-riot police baton charged several thousand solidarity supporters. At Nowa Huta, the industrial suburb of Krakow in the south, numerous protesters were arrested when police moved in and broke up a crowd of 2,000. In Lodz, police used tear gas on Solidarity supporters as they attempted to assemble for a demonstration.

Urban Comments

LD012151 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Soon after the May Day march in Warsaw, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban met foreign journalists. Informing them about the day's celebrations, the spokesman stated that neither boycotts, nor the breaking up of marches, nor counterdemonstrations succeeded anywhere. These were called by conspirators who used the name of Solidarity. In Warsaw a part of the congregation at the mass in Stanislaw Kostka parish attempted to form a march in Zoliborz after leaving church. Its spokesmen drifted around outlying streets and dispersed when asked to do so by the forces of order. Organizers Jacek Kuron and Seweryn Jaworski have been detained.

In Gdansk, gangs numbering several hundred endeavored to disrupt the course of the march. One of them was able to enter the march for several minutes and adventurists were speedily removed. Lech Walesa, who blusteringly announced via the Western press his participation in the so-called counterdemonstration, returned home after fruitless attempts.

Further on Urban

LD012142 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May: [Government] Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban [words indistinct] foreign correspondents the center of the INTERPRESS news agency here today to tell on about the course of May observances in Poland.

Because of bad weather, it was even snowing in some cities, we expected smaller turnout than last year (when 6.5 million people took part in the parades). In Warsaw, the parade ended more or less at the same time as last year, the government spokesmen [word indistinct] in Szczecin, more people took part in the parade than a year ago. In Gdansk, some 100,000 people took part and in Krakow over 100,000. More exact data about the [word indistinct] be known later.

Minister Urban stressed good moods prevailing throughout the parades and numerous and active participation (?of youth).

The government press spokesman said that before May Day the underground of the former Solidarnosc had been preparing numerous actions to (?disrupt) [word indistinct] if the holiday of work but these [words indistinct] Urban said firmly. The attempt to stage a counter parade in Warsaw near the St. Stanislaw Church fizzled out. This [words indistinct] "political club of sorts", the government spokesman added.

"Following this, part of the gathering attempted to proceed towards the "Warsaw" steel mill, but dispersed after a call from the police, who did not have to use coercion, the spokesman said.

He said the authorities ordered detention of a number of people across Poland after obtaining information that the (?underground was) planning various sorts of (?actions) for May Day. The detained included Jacek Kuron and Seweryn Jaworski in Warsaw, and from 20 to 30 people detained in the Baltic port of Gdansk on April 30. "They were not [word indistinct], but detained, the government spokesman said, adding: "respective organs will establish to what extent their actions had been unlawful and what measures they may (?face) as a consequence.

He said between 400 and 500 people had unsuccessfully attempted to join the parade in Gdansk, and subsequently took advantage of an interval between two parading factory crews to sit down on the street and block the parade. "It unlawfully disturbed the parade, so the police removed those people from the lane and the parade marched on," Urban said, adding that in isolated cases, the police had to resort to coercion there.

Asked by an AP correspondent whether anyone had been hurt in the incident, the government spokesman said he had no reports whatsoever of any injuries in Gdansk, and added: "I cannot imagine anyone being hurt there. I have no details yet (?concerning) those detained there today.

Urban told [word indistinct] that Lech Walesa had left his home in Gdansk today to what he had earlier announced would be joining the parade. "A group of people gathered around him, but when he saw it would be hard for him to join the parade, he returned home," the spokesman said.

The security police had been informed not only of preparations for boycotts or arrangements for counterparades they also knew of a planned (?demonstration) at radio installations etc," Urban said.

He said thousands of leaflets had been spread with calls for May Day parade disturbances.

"This is why several dozen people who had taken part in these actions were detained throughout [name indistinct] Urban said, adding that (?all) those attempts were unsuccessful.

Urban [words indistinct] informed the correspondents of a wild [word indistinct] at a hosiery factory "Stella" [words indistinct] Warsaw, where the female [word indistinct] of the plant stopped work on (?April) 30 on grounds that their wages were 3,000 zloties below those earned in other similar plants in Poland. "According to first estimates, such a rise is not feasible as their plant is technologically backward and simply lacks economic grounds for a pay rise," Urban said. "The analyses say there might be possibilities to increase production a degree [words indistinct] pay rises at no more than [word indistinct] zloties. That old, small plant lacks economic basis for raising the output in a measure allowing to give the workers more than [word indistinct] zloties," he added. "This surprising conflict has arisen in connection with the economic reform as without the reform it would be easier to meet the workers' pay claims," the spokesman said. "But this pay conflict will be settled in keeping with the economic reform," Urban assured.

Warsaw TV on Demonstrations

LD012102 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1948 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Here is a film from Warsaw and Gdansk. May Day passed, despite rain and snow. Seven million Poles throughout the country voted today for peace, national accord, order and calm, for unity and work.

And what else happened on this workers' day? On the outskirts of Warsaw a handful of those who think differently were led from Stanislaw Kostka Church by Jaworski and the converted Kuron. [shouting in the background] People like them appeared in Gdansk: They subserviently obeyed calls from Munich. These are the people who pray for the success of President Reagan and who serve American restrictions -- the results of which can be calculated as 800,000 unbuilt apartments or 14,000 schools. There was to be a legion of them -- there were only several thousand. They fulfilled tasks conveyed from abroad. All they left was broken glass and scattered stones.

More important is the fact that today, in the Polish city of Gdansk, over 110,000 inhabitants took part in the May Day march, while in Warsaw it was over 240,000 -- more than in previous years.

AFP: WALESA'S WIFE CANCELS ITALY, POPE VISIT

HK020344 Hong Kong AFP in English 0024 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 (AFP) -- Danuta Walesa, wife of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, has cancelled a trip to Italy to receive a prize because the Polish authorities refused a passport to her traveling companion, associates of Mrs Walesa said today.

Mrs Walesa was to have left Friday to receive the "1984 Courage Prize" from the Association of Italian Women Voters at a ceremony in Brescia, northern Italy. She was also to have had an audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican next Wednesday.

Her associates said today that Mrs Walesa herself had been issued a passport, but that the authorities had rejected the applications of Mrs Aurelia Polanska, a schoolteacher friend who was to have accompanied her. Mrs Walesa then decided not to make the trip, the associates said.

MARGUERITTE VIEWS PACT EXTENSION, GORBACHEV AIMS

PM301619 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27-28 Apr 85 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Gorbachev: Violent Attack on 'Star Wars'"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- At 1450 hours yesterday CSSR President Gustav Husak was the last leader of the "seven" (the countries being classified according to the Russion alphabet) to sign the agreement extending for 20 years the validity of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance concluded 14 May 1955 and known as the Warsaw Pact. The ceremony took place in silence and no speeches were made. It was all over in 10 minutes. Despite the efforts made by some member-countries, the text was not altered in any way. The USSR imposed its views on all points, and this is certainly no surprise.

The term of the Warsaw Pact has, therefore, been extended. Of course, this will not do much to change the general situation. However, Mr Gorbachev has achieved two important objectives:

1 -- At the beginning of his reign he has very energetically strengthened Soviet domination over its sphere of influence and has increased the cohesion of the communist bloc under the Kremlin's leadership. A prominent Polish official, who would have preferred to see the pact's term extended for a shorter period, admitted rather bitterly: "There can be no discussion. The Soviets fixed things as they intended." On Friday a minor incident clearly demonstrated who was in charge: At 1100 hours, before the talks started, it was Mr Gorbachev who went around the table and shook hands with the representatives of all the delegation.

2 — Thus with this renewed pact he also has a tool which, if the need should arise, enables him to police the communist camp, as has happened on several occasions in the past.

On the other hand, with regard to relations with the West, the extension of the pact does not prejudge the issue at all. The document remains unchanged and is therefore still full of inconsistencies and even discrepancies. Indeed it should be remembered that the drafting of the pact 30 years ago was the result of a compromise within the Soviet leadership between the "hard-liners" grouped behind Foreign Minister Molotov, and the representatives of the more open faction represented by Bulganin, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The former wanted to turn the pact into an instrument of military power, and the others hoped that it would ensure Soviet power in such a way as to make it possible to establish better East-West relations.

This fundamental ambiguity in the Warsaw Pact has not been resolved and indeed remains. Only the future will show whether Mr Gorbachev intended to start his reign by strengthening Soviet power and his own authority over the bloc in order to give himself a sound starting point for future negotiations with the West and a possible revival of detente. At present we can only hope that this is the case.

DEVELOPMENT OF KEY ECONOMIC BRANCHES VITAL

AU300759 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/4/1985 -- The promotion of technical progress in Romania has been conceived in conditions of a priority development of the complex, high-tech sectors and fields: Electronics, information science, robotics, the production of complex machine tools, fine-synthesis and small-scale chemistry, etc. In this framework, the powerful growth of the complex sectors provided for the satisfaction of almost all the requirements for technology, machinery, equipment and installations of the economy from the national industrial production.

Fixed assets in the economy -- modern machines, equipment and installations in particular -- increased 4.73 times in 1983 over 1965. In the same interval, industrial production grew 5.51 times and the volume of foreign trade 7.18 times. An ever larger share of the marketable production in the machine building industry, and in industry as a whole is accounted for by products manufactured in this five-year period, which bespeaks the competitivity and efficiency of the Romanian economy.

The process of renewing and improving the structure of the industrial production by manufacturing and updating some 18,000 types of machinery, installations, equipment and consumer goods continued in the 1981-1985 quinquennium. Roughly 5,600 new and improved technologies were put into production.

Scientific research made a substantial contribution to the implementation of the programmes for the development of the raw materials and energy sources, the reduction of consumption, the higher capitalization of resources, the rise in exports and the diminution of imports, the growth of productivity and of economic efficiency.

Consequently, labour productivity in industry went up 2.87 times and the national income 3.82 times, in conditions in which the population employed in the national economy increased only eight per cent in 1983 as to 1965.

BOBU, NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESS UCY PLENUM

AU292001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/4/1985 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] was held on April 29. It analyzed and debated the report of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth on the activity carried out in between the ninth and twelfth congresses of the UCY as well as the tasks incumbent on the UCY and the youth as regards the young generation's participation in implementing the resolutions of the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

The plenary meeting was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who also addressed the audience.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, also took the floor.

NICU CEAUSESCU OPENS YOUTH SYMPOSIUM ON TOURISM

AU300714 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/4/1985 -- As part of the events marking the International Youth Year [IYY], an international symposium started in Brasov on the contribution of tourism to a better mutual acquaintance among the youths, a factor of understanding and collaboration among peoples, organized by the office of tourism for youth.

The symposium was opened by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY. He pointed to Romania's initiatives and contribution to approaching youth-related questions, for the young generation's active and responsible commitment to the peoples' creative efforts.

The speaker highlighted the main concerns of the Romanian National Committee for the IYY, with emphasis on the importance and role of tourism in educating and moulding the youth, in promoting the ideals of peace and progress throughout the world.

The symposium is attended by representatives of organizations of tourism for youth from various countries, of international tourism bodies and bodies in charge of tourism for youth as well as of the United Nations Organization.

The participants in the symposium underlined Romania's role in the promotion of valuable initiatives regarding the policy of peace and collaboration among peoples, its active stance within international bodies, the need to strengthen the peoples' fight for the safeguarding of peace and the elimination of the danger of war from the world.

EXCHANGE OF COOPERATION MESSAGES WITH MONGOLIA

AU300844 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] On the 35th anniversary of diplomatic relations established between the SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic, the Romanian and Mongolian foreign ministers exchanged messages. The messages stress the ascending course of relations between the two countries and peoples and between the RCP and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the belief is expressed that in keeping with the understandings reached at the highest level, Romanian-Mongolian cooperation will further develop, both on a bilateral and on an international level, for mutual benefit and the overall cause of socialism, peace, and understanding throughout the world.

VLAJKOVIC DELIVERS MAY DAY SPEECH IN SUBOTICA

LD011946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpts] Subotica, 1 May (TANJUG) -- About 30,000 people from Subotica and other parts of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina assembled in the main park at Lake Palic, Subotica, today for the central celebration of International Labor Day. The celebration was also attended by delegations from the neighboring and other municipalities of Vojvodina and by representatives of the federation, the republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

May Day celebrations started in Subotica as early as 5 in the morning, when citizens were awakened by bands playing, and continued in the form of numerous cultural and sporting events.

The meeting was declared open by Jozef Palencar, president of the Municipal Assembly in Subotica, and was then addressed by Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency.

The Yugoslav working class has to win many more battles in order to strengthen its own social power and status. It is essential that when confronted by difficulties, resistance, and the contradictions of social development, it should always be able to see clearly what battles should be fought and how they can be won. It is also necessary to remember where we started and be resolute in laying stress on our destination, primarily for our own sake, to make sure that we do not lose our bearings, and in order to make it clear to everybody that we will not allow those who are against our goals and the road which we have chosen, to hinder us, Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, said.

The working class and its vanguard have proven themselves to be representatives of the interests of all society and the main champions of progress. It is important to stress this today because of our further socioeconomic, cultural, and political development. The revolutionary workers' movement alone was able and continued to be able to organize itself, and be active not on the basis of partial and narrow interests, but on the basis of common social interests of the working people of different nationalities.

Vlajkovic went on to speak about the genesis of our liberation and revolutionary movement, the processes of deep social changes and the accelerated material development of our society, which were the results of the struggle and work of several generations of our working people. The processes of social development are very complex, Vlajkovic stressed, adding that the difficulties caused by disruptions of economic processes have led to differences in assessing and appraising our present social juncture, and there are also much confusion and many mistakes, causing many people to lose their bearings. Consequently, those who would like to exploit this confusion as an opportunity to impose the view that our revolution is a failure, have become very active. They deny everything, even the foundations, origins, initiators and leaders of our revolution, in an attempt to present it, as a whole, as erroneous and unsuccessful. In essence, their aim is to make people believe that another way should be chosen.

To all those who have doubts or would like us to waver, it should be clear that as far as we are concerned, there is no dilemma, the vice president of the SFRY Presidency stressed. We have a clearly mapped road and firmly grounded paths and goals in the development of social relations. In the struggle for the working peoples' awareness and unity, based on these orientations, we must be more resolute and clear in emphasizing the truth about our revolution and our society, and about our lasting values and goals.

We are building a complete system of associated labor, based on socialist self-management by the working people of the whole of social reproduction. We are struggling to achieve the stabilization of economic processes within the framework, and on the basis of, the socioeconomic relations that we are developing, and we want to continue to do so, and doing so means ensuring the continuity of our independent socialist road and widening and consolidating socialist democracy in order to create ever-increasing room for our working people's free creativity, life and work. This is the road of a consistent struggle for the de-etatization of social affairs through the strengthening of the role of the working class and widening its self-managing functions in every republic and province, in all forms of social organization. On this basis we are struggling for the strengthening of the unity of Yugoslavia as a federal democratic and self-managing community of equal and united nations and nationalities.

There is no alternative, Vlajkovic said, to this road and these orientations. We are not unfamiliar with what some are trying to impose on us as a different road: Old social relations, that history has already discarded as a possible basis for development and progress and forms of the political system which, as far as we are concerned, are outdated and which not only would be unable to resolve the social contradictions, but would exacerbate them still further and would push out society into insurmountable difficulties and conflicts. We are even offered, in lieu of our system of international relations and the federal system of relations, the kind of concepts that history has already rejected as untenable in a multinational community such as ours. These tendencies are not new. We have already clashed with them before. They are an objective reflection of the old but still powerful social relations, and they always gain in strength when it becomes necessary to take more resolute steps to change social relations. Our shortcomings, inconsistencies and failures make it easier for them to invade the people's awareness, especially when contradictions and difficulties grow more acute.

Having expressed his conviction that our working class had clearly determined the program orientation and goals for an extended period of historical development, Vlajkovic warned that in the process of the development of new social relations, the working class remains insufficiently linked together.

Therefore, the activity of the ideological force capable of increasing workers' social power and of uniting them in their action to bring about radical changes in social relations in an organized way should be more strongly emphasized.

We do not see the struggle for the stabilization as the struggle to retain the existing state of social relations, Vlajkovic went on. The aim of this struggle is to strengthen real social power and the responsibility of workers in associated labor that are formally guaranteed to them by the Constitution. This is also the way in which to view the development of our political system of socialist self-management, the basic and vital institutions of which we strive to consolidate.

Radovan Vlajkovic then went on to speak about international problems, stressing that, adhering to Tito's policy, the SFRY continues to be active on the international scene. The world expects the nonaligned countries to act, since the policy of nonalignment alone serves the interests of all mankind. We are convinced that the policy and movement of nonalignment will have a positive effect on international relations and contribute to their improvement, thus paving the way for peaceful and equal cooperation between peoples and states, Vlajkovic said. The preparations for the next nonaligned countries' summit, which should be marked by our efforts to strengthen the movement's unity, will serve the same purpose.

In order to carry out all the tasks devolving upon the movement of the nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia will continue to be active in all spheres of international relations on the basis of the lasting principles of the policy that we formulated together with Tito, and that earned our country recognition as a champion of peace and an important factor in international relations. By being consistent in implementing this policy, we have developed sound relations with almost all countries in the world, including all the important factors on the international scene. The world's interest in our continued role within the international community remains unabated. The future of Yugoslavia's international position depends solely on us, Vlajkovic stressed. We will strengthen it to the extent to which we are successful in solving the issues of our internal development on the basis of our revolution's achievements.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA

Received by Sukrija

LD011433 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Karadjordjevo, 1 May (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks in Karadjordjevo today with Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The following took part in the talks that passed in a friendly and cordial spirit filled with mutual understanding and trust: on the Yugoslav side: Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Borislav Milosevic, head of the section for LCY international cooperation; and Ivica Kojic, SFRY ambassador to Nicaragua; and on the Nicaraguan side: Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN; Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto; and other personalities.

Sukrija and Ortega informed each other about the internal development and international activity of the LCY and of the Sandinist Front and exchanged views on the possibility regarding the promotion of their cooperation. Ali Sukrija said that the working people, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia welcomed the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, which they see as a significant step forward in the emancipation of the peoples of Latin America and their social progress.

Daniel Ortega spoke of the difficulties which the Sandinist revolution is confronting, stressing the resolve of the Sandinist Front and of other Democratic and progressive forces in Nicaragua to preserve, strengthen and develop the achievements of the revolution that have been attained at great cost to the Nicaraguan people.

The agreement has been manifested in the assessment that Nicaragua is subject to constant and strong outside pressure and threats, whose objective it is to hinder, arrest or prevent the efforts of the people of Nicaragua, under the leadership of the Sandinist Front, and within the framework of political pluralism, mixed economy and nonaligned foreign policy, to consolidate the independence gained during the revolution and fulfill its right to its own choice of paths of transformation and construction of new society.

Ali Sukrija stressed especially the full support that Yugoslavia and the LCY are rendering for the peaceful efforts of the Contadora Group, whose peace proposals had been accepted by Nicaragua, regarding the establishment of a realistic basis and framework of peace, security and cooperation in Central America. These proposals, which enjoy an active support of the movement of nonaligned countries, lead to normalization and securing of peace in Central America that would create the conditions conducive to further peaceful development of Nicaragua.

Sukrija and Ortega stressed the resolve of the LCY and of the Sandinist Front to develop cooperation on an equal footing and solidarity, which was said to be a major contribution to the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of Nicaragua and Yugoslavia.

Ali Sukrija gave a luncheon in Karadjordjevo today in Daniel Ortega's honor. Toasts were exchanged during the luncheon.

Bilateral Relations Discussed

LD012208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1934 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 May (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, who is paying an official, friendly visit of several days to Yugoslavia, held their last round of talks in Belgrade this evening.

During the 2-hour meeting, the two presidents and their aides examined the state of bilateral relations and the topical international situation.

President Djuranovic assessed relations between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua as successful, particularly in the political sphere. It was agreed that the common allegiance to the policy of the Nonaligned Movement is the basis for cooperation between the two countries. The membership of the movement of nonaligned countries, along with a similarity and identity of views, represents an important basis upon which cooperation will continue to develop. The Yugoslav side expressed its conviction that the original principles of the Nonaligned Movement are a factor on which the movement's full international recognition is based. It was assessed that on that basis, the two countries have similar or identical views on international issues, and that differing views are not and should not be an obstacle to the further development of bilateral cooperation.

The original principles are also the basis of Yugoslavia's support for Nicaragua's struggle to thwart the counterrevolution in the country and to safeguard its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right to its own development path. Emphasis was also placed on the need to find solutions to the crisis in Central America through peaceful means, on the basis of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and within the framework of the efforts by the Contadora Group.

During the talks, reference was also made to the need for intensifying the Nonaligned Movement's activity regarding some key topical issues. A positive assessment was also made of the outcome of the recent meeting of the nonaligned countries' Coordinating Bureau in Delhi, and to the need to prepare as well as possible for the coming ministerial meeting in Luanda.

Both sides agreed that, for objective reasons, it has not been possible to develop bilateral economic cooperation to the full extent. However, it was stressed that, bearing in mind the objective circumstances in both countries, this cooperation should be promoted.

Ortega on U.S. Sanctions

AU021034 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 2 (AFP) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega warned here today that the total U.S. trade embargo against his Sandinista regime, announced yesterday, will "most probably" be accompanied by military action. He also acknowleged it would make the situation in hard-pressed Nicaragua "serious." But he urged U.S. President Ronald Reagan to forsake an "aggressive and adventurist" policy, and resume dialogue.

Mr. Ortega, who arrived from Moscow on Tuesday, was speaking at a news conference at the end of an official visit to Yugoslavia.

He recalled that Nicaragua had so far sent some 100 Cuban advisors back home, as a good-will gesture to other Central American governments.

The intention was to persuade them to accept peace proposals from the Latin American "Contadora" Group and free their region from all foreign presence.

(Mr. Ortega later arrived in Sofia, where he is to meet Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov during a 24-hour trip.

100 Cuban Advisers Leaving

LD021028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0911 GMT 2 May 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 2 (TANJUG) -- Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega today called on the U.S. Administration and President Ronald Reagan to abandon the policy of threatening by aggression and establish a dialogue with his country.

At a press conference in Belgrade, where he is on an official and friendly visit, Ortega assessed that such an approach by Washington would contribute to the normalization of relations between Nicaragua and the U.S. on the basis of mutual interest and security.

Ortega also expressed the hope that Central American countries will not accept President Reagan's yesterday's decision on an economic blockade of Nicaragua. Ortega said that in his opinion such a step can only further complicate the situation in this part of the world.

Ortega also stressed on this occasion that 100 foreign advisers Cubans are leaving Nicaragua today. By this the Sandinist government once again manifests its good will for negotiations and a peaceful solution of the problem within the framework of the Contadora group.

Ortega told Yugoslav and foreign journalists that it is necessary to return to negotiations and continue a dialogue which the U.S. unilaterally interrupted. He said that his country's steadfast wish is for peace to be established in the region of Central America.

In relation to his two-day talks with top Yugoslav state and party leaders Ortega assessed that the talks were very useful and that views were exchanged both on successful bilateral cooperation and international activities of the two non-aligned and friendly countries.

The importance was also stressed of developing relations between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua and of strengthening the unity of the movement of non-aligned countries on the basis of original principles of non-alignment, Ortega said in ending a short press conference prior to his departure from Belgrade.

Cooperation Program Signed

LD012213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1847 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 May (TANJUG) -- The first program of scientific-technical and educational-cultural cooperation between the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua for 1985-86 was signed today.

On the Yugoslav side, the program was signed by Muljenko Zrelec, director of the Federal International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation Institute, and on the Nicaraguan side by Henry Ruiz, minister of foreign cooperation.

In the sphere of science and technology, this first bilateral program will be implemented through the following forms of cooperation: sending Yugoslav experts and consultants to assist in the preparation of feasibility and other studies, education and specialized training for citizens of Nicaragua in the SFRY, grants for regular and postgraduate studies, short-term specialization and attendance by Nicaraguan experts at international specialized courses organized in Yugoslavia every year in cooperation with the Netherlands. The program also provides for study exchange visits by experts and scientific workers and their attendance at scientific and specialized meetings in the two countries and for direct cooperation between scientific, research, development and other organizations of the two countries. The program envisages cultural-educational cooperation, including the attendance at specialized courses organized by our country for cadres from developing countries. These include courses in the care and protection of cultural monuments, cinematography, library science, publishing activity and the organization and planning of cultural development.

Under the provisions of the program days of Yugoslav film will be organized in Nicaragua, Nicaraguan painters will be invited to take part in the work of the Josip Broz Tito art colony and art gallery of nonaligned countries in Titograd, and Nicaraguan writers will be invited to attend literary events organized in Yugoslavia.

Before the signing of the first program of cooperation in the fields of science, technical culture and education, Miljenko Zrelec, director of the Federal Institute for International Cooperation, had brief talks with Rosario Murillo, Daniel Ortega's wife and president of the association of Nicaragua's cultural workers, who is also a candidate member of the Sandinist Assembly; and with Henry Ruiz, minister of foreign cooperation. The talks focused on the possibilities and prospects for cultural-educational and scientific-technical cooperation.

Talks With Djuranovic; Departs

LD020942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 May (TANJUG) -- Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, left Belgrade today after paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. The Nicaraguan president was seen off with the highest state and military honors at Belgrade airport by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. Also present at the departure of Daniel Ortega and his aides were Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other personalities from the country's sociopolitical life.

During his visit to our country, President Ortega held several rounds of talks with his host Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. They considered questions of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua and the current international situation. President Ortega was also received at Karadjordjevo by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Nicaraguan president placed flowers on President Tito's grave in the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and signed the visitors' book. A delegation from the town of Belgrade presented President Ortega with a gold memorial plaque of the town of Belgrade and he also planted a tree of peace in the Park of Friendship at New Belgrade.

VOJVODINA DAILY OPPOSES TERM AUTONOMISM

AU302032 Novi Sad DNEVNIK in Serbo-Croatian 21 Apr 85 p 3

[Bogdan Cetnik article: "Constitutional Autonomy or 'Autonomism'"]

[Excerpts] A move by the LC of Serbia Central Committee has become an established practice. Much in advance of a session, the proposed positions and conclusions are submitted to the members for discussion, thus making it possible for as large a number of Communists as possible to participate in creating what will later be a task and obligation. The procedure was the same prior to the LC of Serbia Central Committee session that is to discuss ideological trends in society and tasks of the LC of Serbia in the struggle for socialist self-management.

Such a move by the LC of Serbia Central Committee would have deserved only applause had that which it offers to the membership been theses that had really been verified somewhere, had it been known how and on what basis they had been established, what the foundation and basis had been for assessments and demands that should, after adoption, be an obligation of all Communists. In this case, on the occasion of draft stands and conclusions for the next session of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, there is no room for applause, at least as concerns some parts of the text.

It is certainly improper to assign tasks in the ideological sphere to Communists according to a territorial principle. This has not been done, at least so far, but it is attempted in these draft conclusions. It is stated in them that "it is of essential importance for real progress in a simultaneous affirmation of autonomy and unity to dissociate oneself from all reactionary views and concepts, be they unitarian and centralist or separatist and autonomist." One can hardly find fault with at least most of the demand, but not with the rest of the text in which the said dissociation from reactionary forces and concepts is reduced to "keeping a clear distance from Serb nationalism" for the LC of Serbia, to a "clear stand toward Albanian nationalism" for the LC of Kosovo, and to a "clear critical stand toward autonomism" for the LC of Vojvodina.

The term "autonomism" is used twice in the last paragraph of Article 2 of the draft conclusions as a negative label. Heretofore unknown in party terminology, the term as such only causes confusion and mystification. The way the term is applied in the draft conclusions fails to give an explanation of what one is to do with it: whether what is demanded means that one should wash one's hands of autonomy or lay one's hands on it.

Vojvodina's problem is not "autonomism," as some want to impose by means of this document, but nationalism, regionalism, separatism and also centralism and unitarianism, which must also not be underestimated.

If autonomism is already there at all, then there should exist autonomists as well. One should then say who they are and whether they are those who favor the constitutional autonomy of the province, or those who favor the excessive stressing and distorting of the constitutional concept of autonomy. One point is certain: Separatists, particularists, and the likes of them -- and they all oppose autonomy in the constitutional sense -- are not autonomists. This is one more reason that such a label in the draft conclusions seems absurd.

The term "autonomism" has hitherto been used by unitarianists and centralists, above all by Serb nationalists. Now it is also taken up by the LC as a political label. There are no rational reasons to do so, and it is to be believed that this part of the draft conclusions will not become the official stand of the LC of Serbia. As such, the term can only be an obstacle to Communists in the already mentioned socialist actions from which ideologically superb and convincing answers to conservative and reactionary forces should ensue.